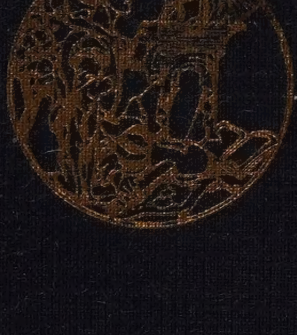
Life and Work of the People of England

Dorothy Hartley &
Margaret M. Elliot



The Sixteenth Century

By DOROTHY HARTLEY and MARGARET M. ELLIOT

LIFE AND WORK OF THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND

THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY
THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY

In Preparation:

THE CONQUEST TO 1300
THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY
THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY
THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

ELIZABETH OF ENGLAND. "GLORIANA."

LIFE AND WORK OF THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND

A PICTORIAL RECORD
FROM CONTEMPORARY SOURCES

The Sixteenth Century

BY

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With 149 Illustrations

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PREFACE

THE object of this book is to give a view of the social life of the century through the eyes of the people who lived in it. We have tried to select records suitable for general and school use, which has meant examining some thousands of MSS., prints, drawings and reference books, and the material is so abundant that only by careful selection and stern elimination could the results be condensed into a series fairly comprehensive and yet sufficiently inexpensive. We deeply regret that much of interest must inevitably be omitted, but the material presented can readily lead to further research.

A general introduction outlines the characteristics of the century, and a series of notes gives points of detail which, it is hoped, will be found interesting. The plates comprise about one hundred and fifty pictures covering the main departments of human life, and were selected in consultation with teachers and scholars. It is obviously impossible to illustrate any subject exhaustively or to give alternatives.

The artists set down the everyday life around them—hence they are primarily records, though some have artistic value; others appear strange to modern eyes, but

129168

are interesting examples of the conventions of contemporary art methods. Thus the people are frequently drawn to a much larger scale than the buildings.

The purpose of illustrating contemporary life renders these pictures independent of the original subject, historical or classical, which they originally illustrated, and it is therefore considered inadvisable to complicate the work by referring to it.

The connection between England and the Netherlands and Germany was then close and intimate, so it has been found necessary to draw material from all these sources. The defining of period is also difficult, for while the century division is for us inevitable the XVI century maintained the mediæval tradition, but the latter half is largely a new world. The illustrations show that we have tried to represent both these tendencies.

No doubt we shall have all sorts of criticism—no one can criticise more strongly than we who are the authors, but friends must understand that it is primarily a picture and reference book for schools, and it is only by most careful scheming that we have managed to give 150 pictures and the accompanying text in the available space.

For the rest we can only hope that the volume as planned may afford readers something of the pleasure we have found in its compilation, and may encourage to further enquiry and research, if only to extend and revise the results now presented. We shall always be happy to receive corrections, and suggestions, care of the publishers.

Now may we very gladly thank all our numerous helpers: firstly the authorities of the British Museum, from which much material is derived; and especially the staff of the Manuscript Room for unfailing kindness and help. We are also indebted to the Library and Print-Room of the Victoria and Albert Museum, the Bodleian Library, Oxford, the Cambridge Libraries, the Society of Antiquaries, the collection of Sir Robert Witt, and particularly our publisher, Mr. Harry Batsford, without whose able help this book would never have appeared; we hope the staff and children of many schools will thank him for the book he has given us.

D. R. H.
M. M. E.

August, 1925.

Contents

	PAGE
PREFACE	iii
INTRODUCTORY NOTE	3
I.—AGRICULTURE	36
II.—AMUSEMENTS	49
III.—EDUCATION	54
IV.—TRAVEL	60
V.—CITIES	62
VI.—LAW	65
VII.—TRADE	69
VIII.—HOUSEHOLD	72
IX.—SHIPS	83
X.—CHURCH	87
OUTLINE HISTORICAL CHART, 1500–1600	91
A TYPICAL 16TH CENTURY SONG	93

Illustrations

PLATE		FACING PAGE
5.	ELIZABETH OF ENGLAND. "GLORIANA" *Frontispiece*	
1.	SHIPS BUILT HIGH ABOVE THE WATER LINE, WITH STERN GUNS ARRANGED FOR FIRING DOWN .	4
2.	"THUS THE MAGNIFICENT, HUGE AND MIGHTY FLEET OF THE SPANIARDS VANISHED INTO SMOAK! TO THE GREAT DISCOURAGEMENT OF THE AUTHORS THEREOF"	5
3.	A ROYAL PORTRAIT GROUP	4
4.	A DANCE BY TORCHLIGHT WHILE MY LORD AND LADY FEAST BEFORE THE FIRE . . .	5
6.	EXAMPLES OF CLOAK AND GOWN . . .	8
7.	EXAMPLE OF CLOAK AND GOWN	9
8.	A KITCHEN SCENE	8
9.	INDOOR AMUSEMENTS	9
10.	AN ATTACK ON A SOLITARY RIDER . . .	12
11.	BEHEADING ON A SCAFFOLD	13
12.	HANGING ON A GALLOWS	12
13.	BURNING AT THE STAKE	13
14.	THE SHOEMAKER	12

PLATE		FACING PAGE
15.	A Sack with a Witch Inside It Being Thrown Into the Water	13
16.	Whipping Through the Streets	16
17.	A Burial	17
18.	A Garden Party, with Bird Songs and Fountains	16
19.	(a) A Pleasure Party on the River. (b) Passing Boats	17
20.	(a) Organ Music. (b) Country Dancing	16
21.	(a) Two Musicians. (b) Three Trumpeters at Work	17
22.	The Alchemists	20
23.	Musical Instrument Makers	21
24.	(a) Returning Revellers, and a Slight Mishap! (b) Actors in a Torchlight Procession Carrying Models of Houses, Boats, etc. The First Two Wear Animal Masques	20
25.	(a) Revellers in Curious Top Hats and Cloaks. (b) Stage Scene Actually "on the Boards"	21
26.	(a) Sliding on the Ice; and Fun by a Camp Fire. (b) Golf; Holing out on the Clubhouse Green	24
27.	(a) The Tournament. (b) Sports Ground	25
28.	Children's Games	24

PLATE		FACING PAGE
29.	(a) Quarter Staff. (b) Sword Work. (c) Fish Netting, Trapping and Preserving . .	25
30.	(a) Hunting Scene. (b) Bowls . . .	28
31.	Hounds and Gamekeeper or Kennelman . .	29
32.	(a) Ladies in Mourning Costume. (b) A Rich Young Couple, Out Walking. (c) A Ball Game; Fives?	28
33.	The Hawk-master	29
34.	Field Work and Shearing	32
35.	A Cottage and Prosperous Farmyard . .	33
36.	(a) Lady Riding Pillion Behind a Groom. (b) Little Market Gardens Outside the Walled Estate. (c) "There was a Farmer Had a Dog!"	32
37.	(a) A Midday Meal Out in the Harvest Fields. (b) "Colin Clout, the Piping Shepherd." (c) Sowing Grain	33
38.	From Field to Threshing Floor, by Ox-Wain	32
39.	The Small Farmer and the Rich Overlord; Both Return Home to Supper . . .	33
40.	(a) Milking Was Done by Dairywomen. (b) Milking a Goat. (c) Shaping Dough and Heating the Brick Oven . . .	36
41.	(a) A Bee Farm and Fence-Making. (b) A "Buxom Farm Wench." (c) Taking up Eel Traps by Lanthorn Light	37
42.	A Scribe, Writing at a Convenient Desk in a Comfortable Room	36

PLATE		FACING PAGE
43.	(a) A Monk Painting a Small Altar-piece. (b) A Portrait Artist with an Apprentice Grinding up his Colours	37
44.	(a) A Shoemaker's Shop. (b) Furriers' Shop with Customers	40
45.	(a) Bagmakers, Saleswoman and Customers. (b) Ropemakers	41
46.	Washing, Fluting and Starching Elizabethan Ruffs	40
47.	A Metal-smith's Shop	41
48.	(a) Fur Tailors at Work. (b) A Wheelwright. (c) Leading Together the Small Pieces of Window Glass	44
49.	(a) Paper-making. (b) Printing. (c) Bookbinding	45
50.	(a) Brewing. (b) Milling. (c) Embroidery	44
51.	(a) Weaving Cloth. (b) Shearing the Loose Nap from a Material that is to be Finished as a Smooth-faced Cloth. (c) Tailors	45
52.	(a) Mining. (b) Ventilating Shafts of a Mine	48
53.	(a) Smelting on Stone Hearths. (b) Washing Ore	49
54.	Household Removals	48
55.	(a) Miners at Work Underground with Candles Stuck Upright on their Heads in a Dab of Clay. (b) Building the Strong Framework of a Typical Timbered House	49
56.	A Pottery	52

PLATE		FACING PAGE
57.	Glass-Blowing	53
58.	Women Washing, Stretching and Bleaching Cloth	52
59.	(a) Wool Workers. (b) Scraping, Cleansing and Kneading Skins	53
60.	An Armourer's Shop	56
61.	(a) Two Farriers at Their Anvil. (b) A Grindstone and Worker	57
62.	A Market Hall and Merchant Accountant	56
63.	(a) A Looking Glass Shop and Customers. (b) A Barber's Shop	57
64.	(a) A Row of Meat Stalls. (b) A Hay-Wagon Unloading into a Stable Loft	60
65.	(a) Inset a Row of Shops with Ornamental Plaster Work Fronts. (b) A Transport Barge Unloading on to a Hand Barrow and a Row of Stalls	61
66.	(a) A Fowler Prepares to let off his Handgun at Wildfowl. (b) A Barber Visiting a Customer	60
67.	A Crowded Shopping Centre	61
68.	A Typical Brick and Timber Dwelling	64
69.	The Old Thick Circular Fortress Towers on the Left are Being Replaced by the Larger Windowed, New Dwelling House on the Right	65
70.	A Fire!	64

PLATE		FACING PAGE
71.	(a) Water Carriers. (b) A Jolly Farmer's Wife Riding into Market. (c) A Woman Going the Same Way with Poultry to Sell	65
72.	A Countryman in Sturdy Country Clothing Selling Eggs	68
73.	Cat's Meat!	69
74.	A Winter Scene in a Country Town	68
75.	Quarry Men	69
76.	(a) Coaches and Riders. (b) An Army on the March, with Guns and Wagons, Horsemen and Foot Soldiers	72
77.	Henry VIII Embarking from Dover	73
78.	Troop Ships Wrecked off a Fortified Town	72
79.	(a) Whaling. (b) Cutting up a Dead Whale	73
80.	Celebrating Mass in the Private Chapel of Some Great Lord	76
81.	Preaching	77
82.	(a) Bishop in Pulpit. (b) Baptising an Adult. (c) Building a Church	76
83.	(a) A Small School. (b) Snowballing	77
84.	(a) A Child. (b) A Walking Cage	76
85.	Holy Communion and Breakfast in a Hospital Ward	77
86.	(a) A Doctor at Work. (b) Bleeding Some Rich Patient	80

PLATE		FACING PAGE
87.	(a) The Doctor Called in at Night Watches the Draught Take Effect. (b) The First Birthday Party	81
88.	Scene at the Death Bed	80
89.	Cutting a Mastoid Abscess	81
90.	The Travelling Dentist was Always Sure of Work	84
91.	Grappling and Boarding Ships	85
92.	The Longbow Was Still in Use, and There Was Often Compulsory Archery Practice	84
93.	A Street Fight	85
94.	Besieging a City, with Cannon and Scaling Ladders	88
95.	Undermining the Walls	89
96.	Soldiers Ransacking a Village; They Force Doors and Shutters and Drag the Helpless Peasants into the Snow	88

Life and Work of the
People of England in the Sixteenth Century

Introductory Note

WHEN the first Tudor monarch ascended the English throne in 1485, a new era in the world's history had already begun to dawn, an era which continued in its development throughout the sixteenth century. It was essentially an age of commerce and money-making, when people in every walk of life were moved by the desire for personal gain. But there was growing up a love of adventure and a bewildering sense of freedom, with the discoveries of new lands. And, more important still, the sixteenth century (particularly the latter part) saw the growth of a real "national" feeling in England. The people rallied round England in the person of Queen Elizabeth and followed with interest the fortunes of those who sailed to flaunt the English flag by the side of the Spanish one. But, as the illustrations in this book clearly show, there were two distinct parts to this century. Before the Reformation England was still to a large extent mediæval, while after the suppression of the monasteries the mediæval spirit gave place to a more modern one. The Reformation movement was a distinct break in English social history, apart from its religious aspect. Cut off from France and Spain by the

change in religion, England was drawn closer to Protestant countries like the Netherlands during the latter half of the century.

The world was opening out before wondering and excited nations, people were beginning to realise the immense possibilities of the future, and their outlook on life was necessarily changing. English people were brought into contact with other nations, and the change influenced both public and private life to a marked degree. Many sixteenth century writers disapproved of these changes and did not hesitate to say so. There were complaints against gluttony and love of ease, the laziness of young people, the prevalence of swearing, men's avarice. A writer of the early part of the century complains that judges seek bribes, ploughmen and craftsmen are negligent; everyone feels the lack of money, and all princes, bishops and lords seek their own profit and pleasure. The nobles think much of their hawks and hounds (pl. 33), and study more to bring up good hounds (pl. 31) than wise heirs. The crying evil of the latter part of the age seems to have been usury. Thomas Lodge (an outspoken person as are all writers of the time), speaks of the young gentleman flattered by the usurer as one who "thinking he hath God Almightie by the heele, holdes the Divell by the toe," and eventually "by this means is brought to utter wrack and ruine."

The introduction of luxuries and comforts brought down upon the heads of those who indulged in them the

(a)

(b)

(a & b) Ships Built High Above the Water Line, with Stern Guns Arranged for Firing Down.

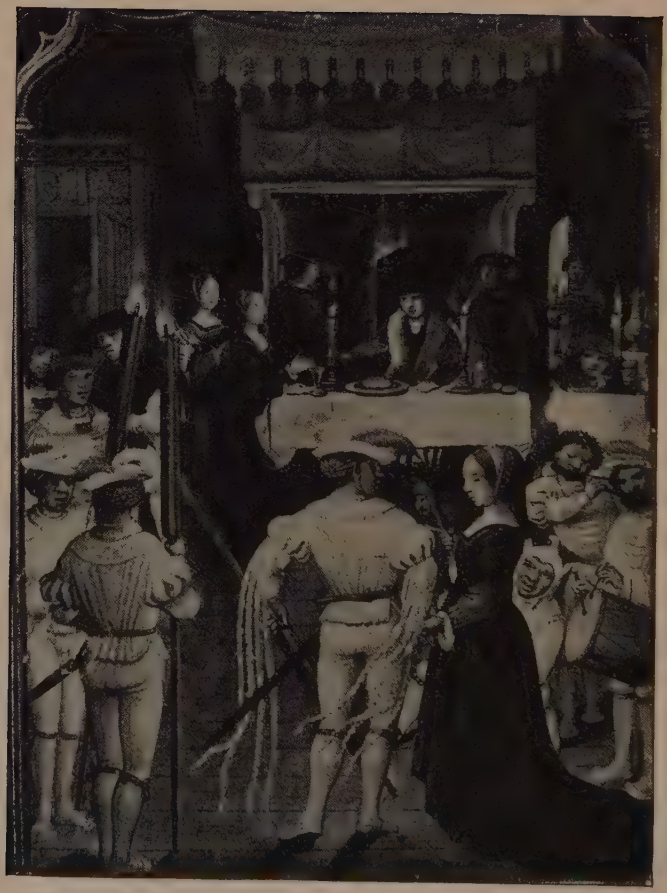
PLATE 2

"Thus the Magnificent, Huge and Mighty Fleet of the Spaniards Vanished into Smoak! to the Great Discouragement of the Authors Thereof."

Now Prudent Edward dyinge in tender youth.
Queen Mary then the Royall Scepter swayd
2 With forame blood she mateht and put down truth.
Which Englands glory suddainly decayd:
Who brought in warr & discord by that deed.
Which did in comon wealth great sorow breed.
Behoulde the figure of A Royall Kinge,
One whom sweet victory euer did attende:
1 From euery parte wher he his power did bringe.
He homeward brought ye Conqueste in ye end.
And when ye fates his vitall thred had spunne:
He gaue his glory to A Vertuous Sunne.
But Sorow care & cruill broyles lykewise.
This Sacred Queene ELIZABETH exylde:
3 Falthood did fall before her Gratious eyes.
And perticution turnid to mergy mylde.
Plenty and peace throughout hir dayes are seene.
And all the world admyrs this mayden Queene.

A Royal Portrait Group.

The three symbolic figures on the extreme right and left show the fashionable and classical phase of the times.



A Dance by Torchlight While my Lord and Lady Feast Before the Fire.

most scathing criticisms. Here are some typical remarks made by Harrison in his *Description of England*, written towards the end of the century, when luxury was at its height:

"When our houses were builded of willow, then had we oaken men; but now that our houses are come to be made of oak, our men are not only become willow, but a great many, through Persian delicacy crept in among us, altogether of straw, which is a sore alteration. . . . Now have we many chimnies (pl. 74), and yet our tenderlings complain of rheumes, catarrhs. . . . For as the smoke in those days was supposed to be a sufficient hardening for the timber of the house, so it was reputed a far better medicine to keep the good man and his familie from the quack . . . wherewith very few were oft acquainted."[1]

These critics were particularly stern; let us take an impartial view of English character as expressed by Hentzner, a German visitor who wrote in 1598:

"The English are serious, like the Germans, lovers of show, liking to be followed wherever they go by whole troops of servants, who wear their masters' arms in silver. . . . They excel in dancing and music (pl. 4, 20, 21, 23), for they are active and lively, though of a thicker make than the French . . . they are good sailors, and better pirates, cunning, treacherous and thievish; above

[1] W. Harrison, *Description of England*. 1573.

three hundred are said to be hanged annually at London. . . . Hawking is the general sport of the gentry; they are more polite in eating than the French, devouring less bread, but more meat, which they roast in perfection. . . . They are powerful in the field, successful against their enemies, impatient of anything like slavery; vastly fond of great noises that fill the ear, such as the firing of cannon, drums, and the ringing of bells, so that it is common for a number of them, that have got a glass in their heads, to go up into some belfry, and ring the bells for hours together for the sake of exercise. If they see a foreigner very well made, or particularly handsome, they will say: 'It is a pity he is not an Englishman!'"

Love of Pageantry.—Though the Age of Chivalry was over, the outward splendour of it was still evident in this century. Pl. 27 (a) shows a tournament in progress, as mediæval a scene as one could wish; and the famous "Field of the Cloth of Gold," with its gorgeous display of wealth, was really only a pageant of chivalry. An exhibition of splendour such as this was loved by Henry VIII and Elizabeth especially. A great amount of money was spent on royal celebrations and elaborate arrangements were made for these. Take, for example, the preparations made for Charles V of Spain's visit to England in 1522. An order went forth for "all such ships as then shall be in Thames to be laid betwixt Greenwich and Gravesend in a convenient distance betwixt every ship,

well garnished with streamers and banners, guns and ordinance, to shoot as the emperor shall pass by." Again, in 1536, when the King and Queen (Jane Seymour) went by water from Greenwich to Westminster, there were "his lords going in barges before him, every lord in his own barge, and the King and Queen in a barge together, following after the lords' barges, with his guard following him in a great barge." Then, as he came near the Tower, "there was shot above four hundred pieces of ordinance, and all the Tower walls towards the water side were set with great streamers and banners," and so the King passed on, with trumpets blowing before him, and musicians, "which was a goodly sight to behold."

Unemployment and Beggary.—It was in the country that unemployment was worst, and there was a general rush to the towns.

The principal cause was the dissolution of the monasteries by Henry VIII, an act which threw thousands out of work and substituted indifferent landlords for the monks, who, whatever their faults, had been considerate and interested in their tenants. Another cause for unemployment was the enclosure of land for pasture and the buying up of large tracts of land by rich men, a circumstance which meant the doom of the yeoman-farmer. A writer of 1545 complains bitterly of the system of enclosures. He says, "the enclosing of parks, forests, and chases . . . is no small burden to the commons. How

the corn and grass is destroyed by the deer many times, it is pitiful to hear!"[1]

Another writer blames the "sheep and sheepmasters" for the "scantity of corn." These sheep owners will keep their wool in order to make it dear rather than sell it at a low price. Again, because of pasturing, there are fewer ploughs to be worked; in Oxfordshire there are fewer ploughs by forty. Each plough kept six persons employed; therefore 240 persons are thrown out of work. Where shall they go? Some cannot find work and are driven to beg or steal.[2]

Law and Punishments.—Beggary became so universal that stern laws had to be made against vagabonds. Even in Henry VIII's time a writer complains "that in no country of Christendom, for the number of people, you shall find so many beggars as be here in England, and more now than have been before this time; which argueth plain great poverty." Robert Hitchcock in 1580 speaks of "the great and huge number of beggars and vagabonds," also of the soldiers who have served in the wars with "invincible minds," but cannot get work and either go abroad, "or else if they tarry in England, hanging is the end of the most part of them."[3] When a rogue was convicted of being a vagabond his punishment for the first and second offences was a whipping (pl. 16) and

[1] Complaint of Roderyck Mors (about 1545).
[2] Simon Fish, *Supplication for Beggars* (about 1529).
[3] R. Hitchcock, *A Politique Platt for the honour of the Prince.* 1580.

EXAMPLES OF CLOAK AND GOWN.

Notice keys, bags and head wimples, and contrast with the dress shown on Plates 20, 21, 24, 25, 58, 59, 68–71, 87, 88.

EXAMPLE OF CLOAK AND GOWN.

A Kitchen Scene.

Putting fowls onto roasting spits; notice the weight and pulley for turning the spit, the dripping pans, long ladles and latticed game cupboard.

INDOOR AMUSEMENTS.

Dice, cards, backgammon, music and others. Notice the "Portrait of Royalty" on the wall, and the jester.

branding in the ear with a hot iron; the third offence meant death.

The most grievous punishments were that of burning (pl. 13), for heresy or sorcery and that for treason, when the guilty man was hanged (pl. 12, 16), drawn and quartered. A wilful murderer had his right hand cut off and was then hanged. The fate of the would-be poisoner was an extremely unpleasant one. It is recorded during the reign of Henry VIII that a man was "soddyne in a cantherene (i.e. boiled in a cauldron) in Smithfield, and let up and down divers times till he was dead, for because he would have poisoned divers persons," and several other cases of the same thing are mentioned. The man who perjured himself was put in the pillory, branded and deprived of his goods, and the speaking of seditious words meant losing both ears. Fraud was punishable by the pillory. In 1552 for giving false measure Thomas Chapell, merchant, "was had from the Guildhall to Leadenhall, and there set in the stocks, and the yards hanged over his head, with a paper written for false measure, and so sat from a quarter of an hour before twelve of the clock till two of the clock in the said stocks; and then discharged and sent home to his house." Imprisonment was a form of punishment to be avoided at all costs, for a man could be left in prison for years without trial, and a writer of Henry VIII's time complains that there men were "lodged like hogs and fed like dogs." Another contemporary speaks of a "syckness of the prisons"

which comes of corruption of the air, "as many men be together in a little room, having but little open air." John Carsewell was sent to Newgate in 1528, and died while imprisoned there.

Harrison declares that all the money in the land went to the lawyers, lawsuits were so frequent. "They will be richer," he says, "if their clients become not the more wiser and wary hereafter," and he complains that poor men can have little law for small fees in these days. In the "Looking Glass" of Thomas Lodge the following dialogue ensues between a poor man who has a case in court and the lawyer he has paid to come and defend him:

DEFENDANT.—"Maister Lawyer, now for my ten shillings."

LAWYER.—"Faith, poore man, thy case is so bad, I shall but speake against thee."

DEFENDANT.—"'Twere good then I should have my ten shillings again."

LAWYER.—"'Tis my fee, fellow, for coming; wouldst thou have me come for nothing?"[1]

COUNTRY HOUSES AND GARDENS.—In the country new types of buildings rose up, and wonderful gardens (pl. 18) which grew to be a special pride of English homes. Some of these, like the gardens at Hampton Court, Cobham, Nonesuch, were very large; and all of

[1] T. Lodge and R. Greene, *A Looking Glass for London and England* 1594.

them were beautiful with every possible variety of shrub, fruit and flower. Orchards were specially remarkable. Apricots, almonds, peaches, figs, oranges and countless other foreign fruits were imported, and vegetables and root crops used as daily food. In 1535 Thomas Cromwell received from one Andrew Boorde some seeds of rhubarb (then a rarity in England) with instructions for their planting and growth. Sir William Cecil wrote to Paris to his son's tutor in 1561 asking for a "lymon, a pomegranet and myrt tree," and on another occasion he asked the same gentleman to send him "things mete for my orchard or garden," though he adds, with a thought for economy befitting Elizabeth's future Lord Treasurer, "first send me word and the charges."

Social Advancement.—The "new nobles" of this century liked to pass their time at court rather than on their own country estates. A contemporary writer considers that it is rude and barbarous for gentlemen to live always in the country, they should build themselves houses in town. These nobles had no feudal ties like their mediæval predecessors, and valued their lands chiefly because of the gain they made from them. It was to their personal interest to be as much before the eyes of the sovereign as possible, since Tudors had a way of ignoring noble birth when it pleased them and choosing for their advisors capable men of low rank. The great Wolsey rose from being a "nobody" to the position of Cardinal and Chancellor of England. He travelled with twenty or

more luggage mules and carts and carriages, yeomen and servants in orange tawny coats embroidered with the letters T. C. (Thomas Cardinal). When he entertained Henry VIII there were "banquets set with Masquers and Mummers (pl. 4), in such costly manner, that it was glorious to behold."[1]

He entertained French ambassadors at his palace of Hampton Court with a great banquet, and provided 280 beds for their sleeping accommodation. A foreign ambassador described Wolsey as the "person who rules both the King and the entire kingdom."

The Church.—This Cardinal, in his self-confessed ambition to serve both Church and State, is a typical example of the sixteenth century churchman who gives too much time to secular affairs. Bishops were often dependent on the King even for their positions in the Church, and where they meddled in political affairs they aroused jealousy and active opposition among the nobility. English sees were often given to foreign bishops who seldom visited them at all; a priest might be given several livings at a time and would have to pay curates to look after some of them for him. Then, on top of all these abuses in the government of the Church, came the new doctrines, and by the middle of the century, England had broken with Rome and become a Protestant country. This enormous religious upheaval had far-reaching effects on social life; it began with the Act of Supremacy and

[1] G. Cavendish, *The Negociations of Thomas Wolsey.* (1641.)

An Attack on a Solitary Rider.

Beheading on a Scaffold.

HANGING ON A GALLOWS.

The cross is held before the eyes of the condemned man, and a dog, possibly his, sits at the gallows foot.

BURNING AT THE STAKE.

THE SHOEMAKER.

Notice that he holds the shoe under a strap as they do to-day (the original is the "Arrest of St. Crispin").

A Sack with a Witch Inside it Being Thrown Into the Water.
She is left to sink or swim according to her guilt.

the dissolution of the monasteries by Henry VIII. It is difficult for twentieth century people to realise the enormous difference made to our sixteenth century ancestors by the abolition of religious orders. The monks had formed an integral part of English life since Christianity first came, and the "Pilgrims of Grace" were only protesting against the general loss when they gathered for their fatal journey. To the monks and nuns themselves this turning out must have been a fearful thing to face, especially for those who had grown old in the monastery or convent.

The suddenness of the change of religion in England seems strange and would have been impossible had it not been for the fact that whosoever resisted the new doctrine of supremacy resisted the mighty will of Henry VIII, a defiance which meant death. It cannot have been easy to remain staunch to the old doctrine when it was as much as one's life was worth to do so. Henry's terrible ruthlessness and wanton destruction of altars and abbeys forced many people through sheer terror into submission, and must have had a demoralising effect. After this, the century was one long period of religious intolerance; Mary burnt the Protestants, Elizabeth awarded a traitor's death to the Catholic priests.

The Renaissance.—It was during this century that the Renaissance movement really influenced England. The very words "New Learning" bring to our minds names of famous scholars like Sir Thomas More, Dean

Colet, Lyly, Grocyn, Linacre, Bishop Fisher, Latimer, Erasmus.

The destruction of monasteries and chantries must have given a great set-back to education, for it meant the loss of many prosperous schools. On the other hand there was a great improvement in the grammar schools of the sixteenth century, and many became very prominent, e.g., St. Paul's, Christ's Hospital, and Westminster re-established by Elizabeth. The "New Learning" penetrated to Oxford first, and thence to Cambridge, patronised by Wolsey and Henry VIII himself. Henry gave contributions to the two Universities and supported two scholars at St. Paul's School. In schools the new movement showed itself in the teaching of Greek. William Kemp, Master of Plymouth Grammar School, wrote a treatise on the education of children, in 1588. He recommended the study of Cæsar, Cicero, Virgil, Horace, Ovid, and the teaching of logic and rhetoric. Hebrew was included in the curriculum sometimes, and in 1851 we find Richard Mulcaster strongly urging the teaching of English too. "I love Rome," he says, "but London better. I favour Italy, but England more. I honour the Latin, but I worship the English."[1]

The sixteenth century schoolmaster's task was formidable, if we are to take the following as an example: "Maister Hollyband," says the father, bringing his son to school, "look somewhat narrowly to my sonne; he is somewhat

[1] R. Mulcaster, *The First Part of the Elementarie.* 1582.

hard of wit, understanding, memory; he is shamefast, wanton, wicked, a liar, stubborn unto father and mother; correct all these faults, and I will recompense you; hold, I will pay you the quarter beforehand."[1]

Before a boy could be admitted to St. Paul's he must "rede and write Latin, and Englisshe sufficiently, so that he be able to rede and write his own lessons," and the parents must guarantee to "find him convenient books to his learning." This was simpler since the spread of printing. The Renaissance brought a love of learning for its own sake; scholarship was respected and sought after by most classes of people. George Pettie (himself a soldier) writes: "Therefore (gentlemen) never deny yourselves to be scholars, never be ashamed to show your learning . . . seeing the only way to win immortality is either to do things worth the writing or to write things worthy the reading."[2] Sir Philip Sidney and Sir Walter Raleigh were courtiers, soldiers and scholars as well. Women, too, were not behindhand. Margaret, Sir Thomas More's daughter, read the classics easily; Lady Jane Grey was remarkably well-read, and Elizabeth knew Latin and Greek, to say nothing of French, Italian and Spanish.

Medical Knowledge.—English scholars often went to England to study; the Italian universities were famous for the study of medicine and natural science. But

[1] C. Desainliens, *The French Schoolmaster.* (C. Hollyband) 1573.
[2] G. Pettie, *The Civile Conversation of S. Guazzo.* 1586.

until 1518, when the English College of Physicians was founded, medical science seems to have been very behindhand in England. The "sweating sickness" had become very common, (there was a very bad plague of it in 1551, beginning in Shropshire and spreading from shire to shire); and so far no proper cure could be found. Barbers undertook to perform small operations (pl. 89) and thus often took away quite a lot of the surgeon's practice, till at length they were forbidden by law to do anything of the kind. Complaints arose against those who practised as doctors without knowing enough of medicine. Andrew Boorde (himself a medical man) wrote a *Dyetary of Health* about the middle of the century, and in it he declared that "no man should enterpryse to meddle with physic but they which be learned and admitted." There was an extraordinary amount of belief in the influence of the stars on human life. Andrew Boorde declared emphatically that "above all things next to grammar a physician must have surely his Astronomye, to know how, when and at what time every medicine ought to be ministered." Sound medical advice was not lacking, e.g.: "Keep a good dyet, and beware of drinking late, and drink not before thou do eat somewhat, and use temperate drinks, and labour or exercise the body to sweat."

Building and Architecture.—In building, as in most things, the first twenty-five years of the sixteenth century were but an extension of the Middle Ages. Gothic building was carried on in splendid magnificence, and

Whipping Through the Streets (see "Vagrans").

A Burial.

The corpse is in a white shroud.

Out of Doors.

A Garden Party, with Bird Songs and Fountains.

Out of Doors.

(a) A Pleasure Party on the River.

A pleasant ride over the bridge; a dance in the city square; and a washer-woman on the water steps.

(b) Passing Boats.

A gay boat with music, and one with monks rowing, trumpeters at the prow, and a dark cover; perhaps a death barque.

MUSIC.

(a) ORGAN MUSIC.

(b) COUNTRY DANCING.

Music.

(a) Two Musicians.
In dispute or setting the pitch?

(b) Three Trumpeters at Work!

we have the daring wonder of Henry VII's Chapel, Westminster, and St. Georges's Chapel, Windsor, and such fine parish churches as Lavenham, built by Lewin the millionaire. But the sixteenth century is chiefly a period of active house building. At first the houses have all the mediæval features, and a place like Compton Winyates, Warwickshire, is a charming example of Tudor building, in this case round a courtyard. The fondness of the nobles for foreign styles was shown in the refined and delicate classic ornament which crept into the detail without affecting the buildings themselves. This is derived from Italian and occasionally from French sources and is seen at such places as Layer Marney Towers, Essex, Sutton Place, Surrey (1523–5), and Hampton Court, the Tudor portion. Two of the finest examples of the Renaissance work of this period are King Henry VII's Tomb, Westminster (1516), and the great screen of King's College Chapel, Cambridge (1532–6). The comparatively few interiors of this native Tudor period which have come down to us are graceful and pleasant; such a room as the Abbot's Parlour Thame is a lovely expression of English craftsmanship.

But, as the century wore on, there came great changes in the planning. The great hall, once the centre of all family life, shrank both in importance and size, until by the end of the century it had become little more than a large vestibule. At the same time, houses began to be planned with a view to symmetry, at least outwardly,

and such places as Kirby Hall (1570–5) and Montacute House, Somerset (1580), do show balanced fronts, in contrast to Compton Winyates.

By the accession of Elizabeth the Italian influence had waned, and henceforward the style of building is largely influenced by Flemish and German models, and much ornament is taken from published pattern books.

This is frequently heavy, coarse and overloaded, and applied unintelligently. But nevertheless the typical Elizabethan house usually has a distinctive picturesqueness, and the smaller manor-house is frequently charming. The shrinking of the great hall indicates the beginning of the modern type of domestic life, and the interiors with warm wood panelling, richly carved fireplaces, and intricate moulded ceilings are often splendid, as in an interior like that of Gilling Castle, Yorkshire. Painting is found frequently, and occasionally rich stained glass. The staircase, winding or undistinguished if straight, and sometimes in stone, at the beginning of the period, becomes a rich and elaborate structure in woodwork, as at Audley End, near Saffron Walden. Houses were built in brick, stone, or picturesquely in half-timber, as at Little Moreton Hall, Cheshire. They were often of tremendous size, as at Audley End, which originally had two courts, and at Wollaton Hall, Nottinghamshire; such houses were frequently built in a spirit of ostentatious display. A distinctive feature of many houses was a long gallery. The plans are of varied shape, sometimes

round a courtyard, sometimes rectangular or H or E shaped. Many Elizabethan gate-houses have come down to us, as at Stanway, Gloucestershire. Gardens were laid out on an elaborate formal system, with terraces, steps, little houses and cut yew hedges. Much work of this kind remains at Levens Hall, Westmorland. The furniture, though beloved of collectors, is rather rough and primitive. The types of pieces are not numerous, the construction is primitive, and there is often a richness of rather uninspired carving or inlay. But the dark polished oak is not without its charm.

England and Italy.—Towards the end of the century a young nobleman's education was hardly considered complete until he had travelled in Italy, but many people ridiculed the "Italianate" Englishman, not the least of these scoffers being Shakespeare himself. In "As you Like It" (iv. 1, 33–38) Rosalind says to Jacques: "Farewell, Monsieur Traveller; look you lisp and wear strange suits, disable all the benefits of your own country, be out of love with your nativity and almost chide God for making you that countenance you are, or I will scarce think you have swam in a gondola."

Turler, a writer of Elizabethan times, gives his opinion in very plain language:—"Our countrymen usually bring three things with them out of Italy, a naughty conscience, an empty purse, and a weak stomach." But he adds that it is not the fault of Italy when this happens, but a fault of character in the Englishman himself; for

"every nation hath his peculiar vices which it behoveth us to know but not to follow." It is good for young men to travel, but "they must be admonished of this one thing, that whilst they be viewing, searching and learning, they be also mindful of their returning into their own country."[1] The fault-finders of the age liked to attribute all abuses to Italian influence, and indeed, most of the newly introduced luxuries could be traced to Italy as their source. Luxury and dirt seem to have gone hand in hand during this century. Erasmus was of opinion that the frequency of plagues in England was due to dirt; a room would be hung with the costliest of hangings, but the rushes on the floor might conceal the filth of years. Yet fine table-linen was used, feather beds (in fact, we read of a servant in 1570 who left his master because he would not allow him a feather bed!), pewter table vessels (pl. 4, 8), and glass was plentiful (rich nobles had fine Venetian glass). Fans, embroidered gloves, looking-glasses (pl. 63 (a)), pins, etc., and countless other novelties were introduced and the highest prices paid for them.

Travel.—Travelling was now easier and English inns more comfortable. They kept relays of horses; it was easy to hire a horse or buy one and sell him at the end of your journey. But walking was still quite common especially for people like strolling players. After 1500 wheeled transit came into general use. Elizabeth's

[1] H. Turlerus, *The Traveiler of Jerome Turler.* 1575.

THE ALCHEMISTS.

Many workers reduced themselves to poverty, exasperation, or even madness by their search for the Philosopher's Stone or the Elixir of Life (see "Science").

MUSICAL INSTRUMENT MAKERS.

All new varieties of instruments were eagerly tried. This century sees the beginning of the piano, as a box-shaped "virginal." (See "Music.")

(a) Returning Revellers, and a Slight Mishap!

(b) Actors in a Torchlight Procession Carrying Models of Houses, Boats, etc. The First Two Wear Animal Masques.

(a) Revellers in Curious Top Hats and Cloaks.

(b) Stage Scene Actually "on the Boards."

Dutch coachman built the first coach (pl. 76 (a)) in 1564 and that led to a demand for them by ladies of fashion. Even though they were uncomfortable things without any springs, one must do what the Queen did. The chronicler Stow says that great ladies "made them coaches and rid them up and down the countries to the great admiration of all beholders." In that last phrase lies perhaps the secret of the coaches' popularity.

Father Thames was a much-used carrier during the sixteenth century. Barges of every description passed up and down the river, magnificent pleasure-boats and humbler ones for the transport of goods (pl. 19, 65 (b)). Ferry boats were plied constantly across the river, and the Thames traffic must have been quite formidable. We read, of course, of complaints about the immense number of barges, careless bargemen, dangerous locks and weirs. Even when the river was frozen it was still used for traffic; the Chronicle of the Grey Friars of London mentions several occasions on which "was such a sore snowe and a frost that men might go with carts over the Thames."

Dress.—Those who returned from a journey into Italy brought with them novelties in amusements, accomplishments, and above all dress. It is in the latter direction that revilers are able to find scope for the most contempt. Even in the early part of the century there were people who thought too much money and time were spent on dress. Here are the words of one Simon

Fish, written about the year 1529: "Is there not such excess and costliness of apparel because of diversity and change of fashions, that scarce a worshipful man's lands, which in times past was wont to find and maintain twenty or thirty tall yeomen, a good plentiful household for the relief and comfort of many poor and needy; and the same now is not sufficient and able to maintain the heir of the same lands, his wife, her gentlewoman or maid, two yeomen and one lackey? The principal cause hereof is their costly apparel, and specially their manifold and divers changes of fashions which the man, and specially the woman, must wear upon both head and body" (pl. 3, 4, 18, 23, 32 (a), 44, 45). Among the Privy Purse expenses of Henry VIII there is constant mention of gowns, etc., purchased at great cost for Lady Anne Boleyn; on one occasion more than ten pounds was paid for a nightgown for her, made of black satin, lined with taffeta, and edged with velvet. Costume became extravagant and exaggerated to absurdity by Elizabeth's time (pl. 3, 5, 8, 9, 24, 25, 32 (b), 44, 45, 87 (b), 88). Stubbes finds occasion for general abuse, but it is on the subject of dress that he is most eloquent. English folk should be content with the stuffs of their own country, but "far fetched and dear bought is good for ladies, so they say." "If it come not from beyond the seas, it is not worth a straw." It is hard to discover "who is noble, who is worshipful, who is a gentleman, who is not," because all those who can afford finery are allowed to wear it. Every article

of wear is extravagantly fashioned; hats are of all fantastic shapes (pl. 9, 23, 24, 25, 32 (a), 44, 45, 88) and "some people will have no kind of hat without a great bunch of feathers of divers and sondry colours, peaking on top of their heads, not unlike cockscombs. . . . Many get good living by dyeing and selling of them, and not a few prove themselves more than fools in the wearing of them." Doublets are monstrous things, "quilted, stuffed, bombasted and sewed, as they can neither work nor yet well play in them. . . . Some are of satin, taffeta, silk, gold, silver, etc., . . . slashed, jagged, cut, carved, pincked, and laced."

The ruffs were stiffened by wires until a Dutch lady introduced starch into England in 1564. She charged five pounds for teaching how to use it, and needless to say made a lot of money over it, for all the ladies flocked to learn.

Women went to all sorts of lengths of artificiality. They coloured their faces, their hair "of force must be curled, frizzed and crisped." They even bought auburn wigs like Elizabeth's, and used perfumes of musk and civet and admired themselves in looking-glasses. Men were just as particular about the latest fashions and trimmed their beards variously (pl. 3, 9, 10, 11, 24 (b), 29 (b)). Boorde says: "If a man have a lean and straight face a Marquess Otto's cut (short) will make it broad and large; if it be platter-like, a long slender beard will make it seem the narrower; if he be wesel-becked, then much hair

left on the cheeks will make the owner look big like a bowdled hen, and so grim as a goose."

Everyone might indulge in whims and fancies in his costume; "nothing is more constant in England than inconstancy of attire." Harrison says that "except it were a dog in a doublet you shall not see any so disguised as are my countrymen of England."

Sixteenth Century Court Life.—The Court was indeed a merry one, especially under the rule of Henry VIII and Elizabeth. Noblemen and ladies surrounded the sovereign; hunting picnics and tourneys (pl. 27 (a)), masques (pl. 25 (a)), and love-making were the order of the day. Anne Boleyn's coronation in 1533 was celebrated by "great jousts at the tilt done by eighteen lords and knights, where was broken many spears valiantly." Foreign ambassadors wrote accounts of "Merrie England" to their countrymen. Merriment is a great characteristic of this century among persons of every class in spite of the hardships of the time.

But behind all this gaiety there were those who were bitterly disappointed with court life and regretted the time and money wasted in idleness. Probably the following verse written by Lord Admiral Seymour in 1549 a week before his execution, would have expressed the disillusionment of many a courtier:—

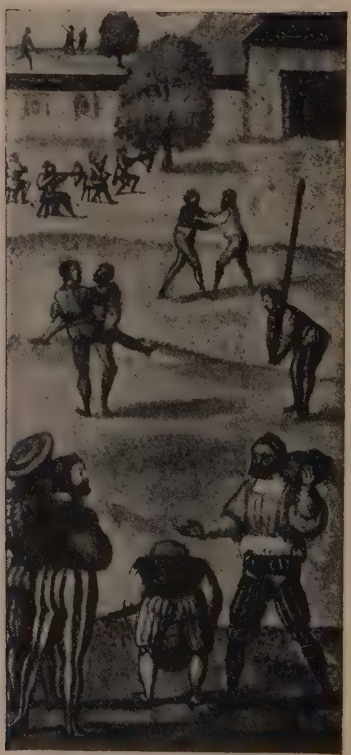
Forgetting God to love a king
Hath been my rod or else nothing.

(a) Sliding on the Ice; and Fun by a Camp Fire.

(b) Golf; Holing out on the Clubhouse Green.

(a) The Tournament.

Note the high piled scaffold and elaborate judges' and "Beauty" stand.



(b) Sports Ground.

Shooting at the butts; wrestling, etc.

OUT OF DOORS.

CHILDREN'S GAMES.

From the top left, working downwards: (1) Crossbow, (2) Stringing a longbow, (3) Table game with wooden mechanical toys, (4) Rough and tumble on the grass—four to one on top of the "grown-up"! This game appears in every century.

Out of Doors.

(a) Quarter Staff.

(b) Sword Work.
Notice the hilt guard.

(c) Fish Netting, Trapping and Preserving.
Note the sluice-gate in the centre.

It was a sore point, too, with the noblemen that the middle classes and even servants imitated them as far as lay in their power, went swaggering about in the smartest clothes they could afford, and thought of themselves as persons worthy of respect. Stubbes complains that "to such extreme madness is it grown, nowadays, every butcher, shoemaker, tailor, cobbler, and husbandman, yea, every tinker, pedlar and swineherd, every artificer and other, of the vilest sort of men that be, must be called by the vain name of 'Master' at every word." But then the ordinary citizen had already become an important person and was well aware of it.

Trade and Town Life.—The increase in town life meant greater business and prosperity for the tradesman and foreign trade increased the profits of the merchants. The founding of the Royal Exchange in Elizabeth's time gave an impetus to foreign trade, as formerly the merchants had to transact their business wherever they could, in streets, houses, or St. Paul's. This prosperity led to the formation of trading companies, and in 1600 the East India Company received a charter from the Queen. Fairs were so frequent that Harrison considers some smaller ones worse than useless and would like them stopped. "It were no loss," he says, "if divers of them were abolished. . . . Neither do I see whereunto this number of paltry fairs tendeth, so much as to the corruption of youth, who must needs repair unto them, whereby they often spend not only the week-

days, but also the Lord's Sabbath in great vanity and riot."

INDUSTRIES.—Industries were flourishing in England, cloth-making (pl. 50 (c), 51 (b), 59 (a)), being still the principal one; there was plenty of coal mined (pl. 52, 53, 55 (a)) and used, besides tin, iron and lead, and quarries were very plentiful. English pewter was much admired abroad. On the other hand, profiteering and fraud seem to have gone on. Prices were constantly raised; privileges and monopolies of sale were allowed, enriching a few and impoverishing many. And the favourite complaint arose again, that the English imported and praised foreign herbs and forgot their own good ones. "How do men extol the use of tobacco in my time," exclaimed Harrison, "whereas in truth it is not found of so great efficacy as they write."

GUILDS.—We have seen how important the guilds were in the fifteenth century and how widespread their influence was. Evidence of this is not lacking during the sixteenth century; even after their property had been confiscated by Edward VI guilds took an interest and played a part in most popular movements. The London Goldsmiths' Company contributed to the cleansing of the Fleet Ditch in 1564, and also to the erection of a pier at Cromer in 1572. The members agreed in 1563 that the Company should maintain a scholar to study for divinity at one of the Universities with a yearly allowance, the son of a member being preferred to a stranger. They

celebrated St. Dunstan's Day annually with a great dinner, costing anything from thirty to fifty pounds; though occasionally no dinner was held and a sum was given to the poor instead. They also took part in political celebrations. In 1558 twelve young men of the Company (to be "in seemly apparel" with velvet coats with chains of gold about their necks and white staves in their hands) were appointed by the Wardens to attend them when they went to the Queen's coronation procession. Finally, the Wardens watched over the trade and conduct of the members. Fines had to be paid in 1500 for keeping open shop on St. Dunstan's Day. Another man was fined in 1509 for rebuking his wife in a tavern, and 1516 saw two persons sent to prison for using reviling and slanderous words to each other at the time of election of new Wardens; but by seven o'clock at night they were both sorry and were able to drink and depart friends.

Apprentices.—A troublesome crowd to deal with were the apprentices, who seem to have cut a great figure in the life of the town. On May Day in the year 1516 "young men and prentes of London rose in the night and would have had James Mottas an outlandish man and would have slain him, but he hid him in his gutters in his house; and from thence they went in to St. Martin's and there spoiled the shoemakers shops . . . and then rose the Mayor and sheriffs and would have ceased them, but they could not." In 1557 John Clerke, apprentice, a "very grievous and heinous offender against his

master," was pardoned by the latter and received again on condition of his future good behaviour. The same year saw opened "a naughty confederacy of certain unthrifty apprentices in Cheap, which had deceived their masters and with their goods had maintained riots and banquets," while in 1573 apprentices and servants were accused of molesting and evilly treating strangers in the City of London.

NAVIGATION AND DISCOVERIES.—It was during this century that ship-building was made into anything like an important industry. The Tudors realised that a navy was the best defence England could have. Shakespeare was expressing popular feeling when he wrote:—

> Let us be back'd with God and with the seas
> Which He hath given for fence impregnable,
> And with their helps only defend ourselves;
> In them and in ourselves our safety lies.
>
> (*Henry VI* (3). iv. 1. 43–46.)

There were war and merchant and fishing vessels (pl. 2, 77–79, 91), the first two kinds being built on much the same plan. Londoners must have had much more direct knowledge of the sea in the sixteenth century than they do now; sailors were seen in all parts of London and wonderful tales of adventure were told in taverns to admiring listeners. Henry VIII was proud of his ships, especially *The Great Harry* (pl. 77). Of Elizabeth's navy Harrison writes: "No prince in Europe hath a more

Out of Doors Sport.

(a) Hunting Scene.

This sport gradually replaces the still popular hawking.

(b) Bowls.

Out of Doors Sport.

Hounds and Gamekeeper or Kennelman.

(a) Ladies in Mourning Costume.

(b) A Rich Young Couple, Out Walking.

(c) A Ball Game; Fives?

THE HAWK-MASTER.

beautiful or gallant sort of ships than the Queen's Majesty of England . . . for strength, assurance, nimbleness, and swiftness of sailing, there are no vessels in the world to be compared with ours." It was such ships as the *Bonadventure*, the *Elizabeth*, the *Dreadnought*, the *Triumph*, and of course the *Golden Hind*, which earned for England her great reputation at sea. English sailors had a reputation for remarkable courage in face of the greatest dangers. And seafaring was indeed a dangerous business, when the waters were infested with pirates, and men sailed to the exploration of unknown regions. Antonio's sudden fall of fortune in "The Merchant of Venice," was no uncommon one in Shakespeare's time. A voyage of discovery was certainly a path to Elizabeth's favour, but one strewn with hardships and requiring high courage and endurance. Hakluyt in describing the third voyage of Hawkins gives some idea of the difficulties: "Our men with excess of fresh meat grew into miserable diseases, and died a great part of them . . . if all the miseries and troublesome affairs of this sorrowful voyage should be perfectly and thoroughly written, there should need a painful man with his pen, and as great a time as he had that wrote the lives and death of the martyrs." We can imagine how the bronzed sailors returned from such voyages and recounted their meetings with "men of prodigious shape, some overgrown with hair like wild beasts," or men with "heads like dogs and their faces in their breasts without necks," fish with heads and eyes and nose

like human beings. Shakespeare's Caliban was a monster such as these.

But if hardships had to be endured, there were compensations. It must have been a splendid thing to celebrate Elizabeth's coronation day on one of the great English ships, as was done during one of Drake's voyages. Order was given that "all the ordinance throughout the town and upon all the platforms, which were above fifty pieces all ready charged, should be shot off in honour of the Queens' Majesty's coronation day, being the 17th of November, after the yearly custom of England, which was so answered again by the ordinance out of all the ships in the fleet which now was come near, as it was strange to hear such a thundering noise last so long together." There was wealth to be got, too, in countries like Peru, where the silver mines were so wonderful. Grapes were to be found "of such bigness, that they may be compared to damsons, and in taste inferior to none." And the sailors who got home safely were sure to be the heroes of the hour.

Literature.—This spirit of enterprise and adventure is reflected in literature, for which the sixteenth century was a wonderful age. Literature in the sixteenth century took the place of art in the fifteenth. Shakespeare, Spencer, Sidney, Bacon, Marlowe and a host of others illumine this period. Poetry seemed somehow to voice the spirit of the age better than prose. In 1586, William Webbe wrote in the Preface to his *Discourse of English*

Poetrie that "among the innumerable sorts of English books, and infinite fardles of printed pamphlets, wherewith this country is pestered, all shops stuffed, and every study furnished; the greatest part I think in any one kind, are such as are either mere poetical, or which tend in some respect . . . to poetry." A great deal of it, of course, was trash, written by "the unaccountable rabble of rhyming ballet makers and compilers of senseless sonnets," but Webbe came to the conclusion that, on the whole, "in verse is both goodness and sweetness, rhubarb and sugar candy, the pleasant and the profitable."

Music.—England excelled also in a special type of music which she made peculiarly her own; the composition and singing of glees and madrigals. Names of such English musicians as William Byrd and Thomas Morley ought to be better appreciated nowadays. On page 93 there is a sixteenth century English part-song by Morley printed in 1597. This has only three parts but many of the songs had six or more. As a rule each part was printed separately. Most of these songs were intended to be sung without accompaniment, though of course there were solos written with lute accompaniment. Many different musical instruments were popular (pl. 20, 21), viols (pl. 21 (a)), lutes (pl. 9, 18, 19, 21 (a)), pipes (pl. 4, 19, 37 (b)), virginals (pl. 23), and a host of others. Vocal music was very popular. When Wolsey entertained his royal master, part of the attractions consisted of "many choice men and women singers . . .

who had excellent voices." But Byrd thought that no music of any instruments was comparable "to that which is made of the voices of men, where the voices are good, and the same well sorted and ordered." According to Morley, it was expected of every educated youth that he should be able to sing a part at sight. He tells of a young man who was asked to do this at a banquet, and when he protested his inability everyone wondered. "Yea, some whispered to others, demanding how I was brought up; so that, upon shame of my ignorance, I go now to seek out mine old friend . . . to make myself his scholar."[1] Of course there were those who cried down music just as they disapproved of many other things. Stubbes declared that a man's wits were dulled by music, sweet music was cloying like too much honey. Thomas Lodge wrote a defence of "Poetry, Musick and Stage Plays" in which he asked: "Are not the strains in Musicke to tickle and delight the ear? Are not our warlike instruments to move men to valour? When we are delighted with Musicke it maketh our heart to skip for joy." Byrd, "the most assured friend to all that love or learn music," also affirms that vocal music has its definite uses besides its pleasure. "The exercise of singing," he says, "is delightful to Nature, and good to preserve the health of man. . . . It is a singular good remedy for stutting and stammering in the speech. It is the best means to procure a perfect pronunciation, and to make a good orator."

[1] T. Morley, *A Plain and Easy Introduction to Practical Music* (ed. 1771).

FARM LIFE.

FIELD WORK AND SHEARING.

Note the good clothing and well-built house.

A Cottage and Prosperous Farmyard.

Find bees under cover, folded sheep, a pigeon cote, a donkey taking corn to the mill, and a pig. (See Calendar.)

LADY RIDING PILLION BEHIND A GROOM
(contrast with Plate 71b).

(b) LITTLE MARKET GARDENS OUTSIDE THE WALLED ESTATE.

) "THERE WAS A FARMER HAD A DOG!"
(OLD SONG).

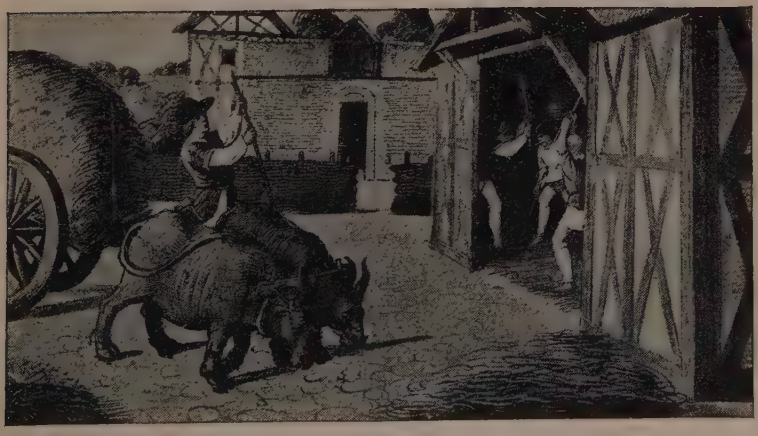
COUNTRY LIFE.

(b) "COLIN CLOUT, THE PIPING SHEPHERD."

(a) A MIDDAY MEAL OUT IN THE HARVEST FIELDS. (See Calendar.)

(c) SOWING GRAIN.

(a)



(b)

From Field to Threshing Floor, by Ox-wain.

Notice that the oxen have iron shoes and the driver a pole or goad.

(a)

(b)

THE SMALL FARMER AND THE RICH OVERLORD; BOTH RETURN HOME TO SUPPER.
(Note the movable back to the bench.)

Plays.—As for plays (pl. 25 (b)), they were more popular than ever. Masques were a special form of entertainment at the court of Henry VIII, and strolling players the chief delight of the townsfolk. Whenever Royalty paid a visit to a town or a great house plays and pageants were performed. In 1510 when King Henry and Queen Catherine visited Coventry "were three pageants set forth, one at Jordan Well with nine orders of angels, another at Broad Gate with divers beautiful damsels, another at the Cross Cheeping with a goodly stage play." The Princess Mary paid Coventry a visit in 1526 and there saw "the mercers' pageant play being finely dressed in the Cross Cheeping."

During Elizabeth's time the pleasure in plays reached such a pitch that the fault-finders marked plays and actors out for special abuse, especially when the Globe and Swan Theatres were established, and acting seemed as if it had come to stay. The Puritans looked upon stage plays as ordained by the devil to draw us from Christianity, but Thomas Lodge very sensibly wrote that "it were a pity to abolish that which hath so great virtue in it, because it is abused." He goes on to say, however, that plays ought not to be performed on the Sabbath, and thereby touches upon the chief grievance of those who wanted to abolish them. Another reason often given for their abolition was that the crowded playhouses engendered and dispersed plagues. Less disinterested objectors to plays were the owners of bear-gardens,

who complained that players took away from their profits by attracting such numbers. But what a joy it was to visit the "Globe" and see the newest play of Master Shakespeare, in an atmosphere of merriment undisturbed by brawls and smoking of long clay pipes and selling of fruit and wine. There were private companies of players also employed by rich men. The Earl of Leicester had his own. Elizabeth delighted in plays and masques; the latter were often prepared at court at enormous cost to the nobles participating.

Other Amusements.—Hunting (pl. 30 (a)), and hawking (pl. 33) were popular all through the century for both sexes. Stubbes complains that some "spend more in one year on hawks and hounds than they would ever give to the poor in seven." Dicing was very much the fashion, so that there existed special dicing-houses; but we are told that Henry VIII (though he did not mind losing £163. 6s. 8d. at tennis and dice in one day himself) ordained that the keepers of dicing-houses should be fined 40s. and the players 5s. 8d. There were many ball games (pl. 26 (b), 27 (b), 30 (b), 32 (a)), bowls, tennis (at which Henry was an adept), varieties of golf or hockey and "foteballe," which Stubbes declared "may rather be called a friendly kind of fight than a play or recreation." With others it came under the displeasure of the Puritans because it was played on the Sabbath.

A typical scene of sixteenth century England was that of the country folk making merry round the maypole.

Drawn home by a team of oxen, it was set up on the village green amidst rejoicings, musicians tuning up their instruments meanwhile. With a characteristic scene like this before our eyes we may take our leave of Tudor England. The sixteenth century was without doubt a coarse age, when manners were crude and methods rough; an age of religious intolerance and superstition, yet a great era, one which produced a people of indomitable courage and perseverance who accomplished great things.

I

Agriculture

AGRICULTURE (CALENDAR, JANUARY TO DECEMBER, HARVEST COSTS, LABOURER'S WAGES, SHEEP, SHEPHERD'S OUTFIT, CATTLE, DAIRY, POULTRY).—

JANUARY

Calves likely, that come between Christmas and Lent
Take Housewife to rear or else she repent . . .[1]
He that can rear up a pig in his house
Hath cheaper his bacon and sweeter his souse.[2]
Lay dirt up in heap, fair yard to be seen
If frost will abide it—to field cart it clean . . .
If frost do continue, this lesson doth well
For comfort of cattle the fuel do fell—
From every tree the smaller light boughs
Cut down for thy cattle that thereon they may browse[3]
Young broom and good pasture thy ewes do require,
Warm barth (a low cover) and good shelter their lambs do desire,
Leave hedging and pulling up bushes my son,
Till timely thy fences require to be done.

[1] See note on cattle.

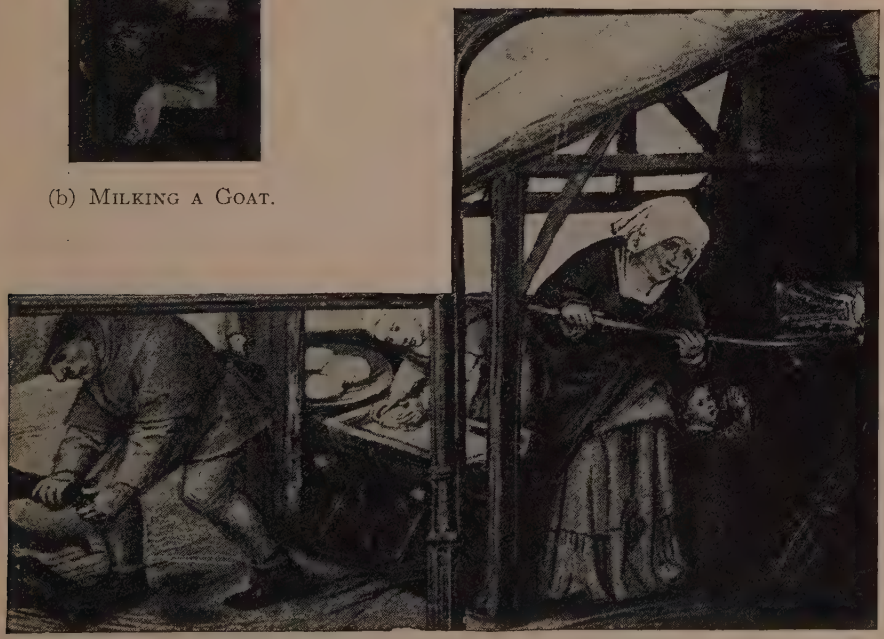
[2] Pigs fed on household waste and fatted for fresh pork during the winter; the ordinary souse is boiled *salt* pork killed in the autumn.

[3] Shortage of hay.

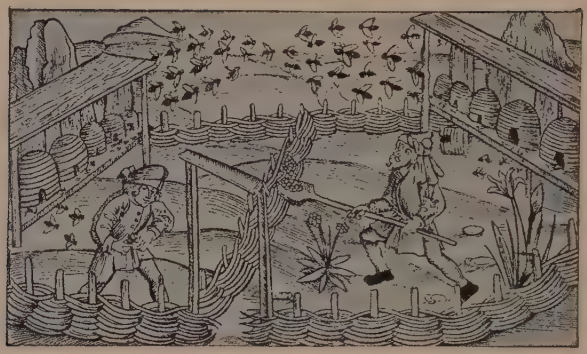
COUNTRY INDUSTRIES.

(a) MILKING WAS DONE BY DAIRYWOMEN.
The cowbells show the herd is grazing on the common lands.

(b) MILKING A GOAT.



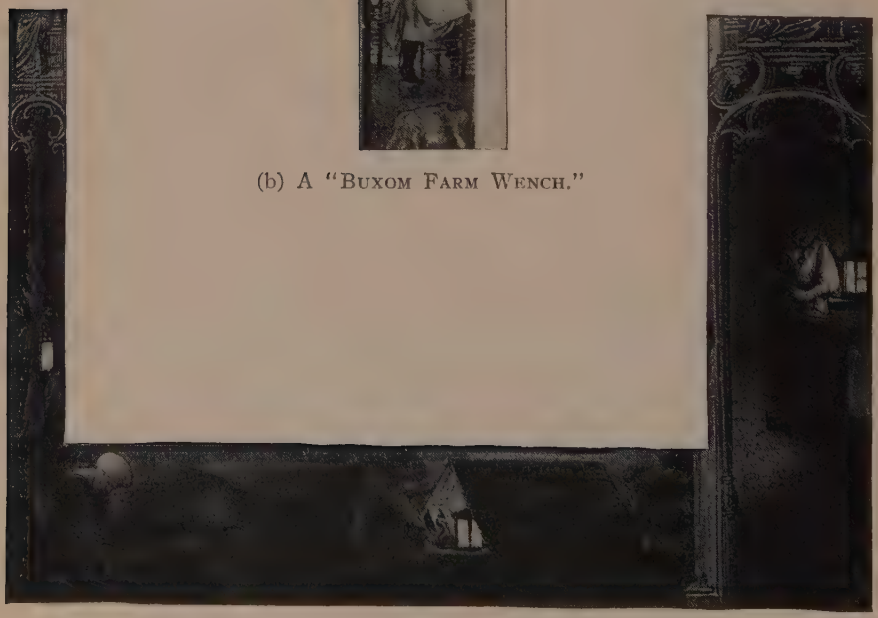
(c) SHAPING DOUGH AND HEATING THE BRICK OVEN.



(a) A BEE FARM AND FENCE-MAKING.

The wattle hurdles were often filled in solidly with earth forming a low bank

(b) A "BUXOM FARM WENCH."



(c) TAKING UP EEL TRAPS BY LANTHORN LIGHT.

A Scribe, Writing at a Convenient Desk in a Comfortable Room.

(a) A Monk Painting a Small Altar-piece.

(b) A Portrait Artist with an Apprentice Grinding up his Colours.

Then take of the best for to furnish thy turn
And home with the rest in the fire for to burn—

FEBRUARY

Go plough thy stubble for now is the season
To sow of vetches and bean and peason
And harrow in time by some manner of means
Not only thy peason but also thy beans.
Stick plenty of boughs among runcival peas,[1]
To clamber thereon and to branch at their ease
So doing, more tender and larger they wex,
If pea-cock and turkey stop jabbing their *bex!*
(*beaks*).
Set willows to grow instead of hedge stake,
For cattle in summer a shadow they make.
Where banks be amended and newly cast up,[2]
Sow mustard seed after a shower be past,
Where plots full of nettles be noisome to eye,
Sow hempseed thereon; and the nettles will die.
Good provender labouring horses should have,
Good hay and good plenty plough oxen do crave.
Who abuseth his cattle and starves them of meat
When carting or ploughing his gain is not great!
In time go and bargin, lest worse do befall,
For fuel; for making carts, waggons and all
Go buy at the stub, it's the best for the buyer,
More timely provision the cheaper thy fire.

MARCH

Look twice a day lest lambs decay,
Wish doves good luck, rear goose and duck.

[1] Early green peas for the table—a catch crop.

[2] Banks dredged out and cast up either side of waterways, or on base of hedges.

Sow barley in March, and in April and May
The later in sand-soils, the sooner in clay.
Some *rolleth* their barley—straight after rain
When first it appeareth to level it plane,
The barley so used, it better doth grow
And easier makes it at harvest to mow.
Oats, barley and peas—harrow after ye sow.
For rye, harrow first, as already ye know.
Leave little wheat, little clod, over his head,
That after a frost ye may go out and spread
Spare Meadow at Gregory—marsh lands at Pasque
For fear of dry summer no longer time ask,[1]
Then hedge them and ditch them, bestow thereon pence,
Corn, meadow and pasture, require a good fence.
Friend *always* let this be a part of thy care,
For need of good pasture, lay pasture to spare.
So have you good grazing in bushes and leas[2]
And quickly safe finding of cattle with ease.

APRIL

For Easter, at Martlemas, hang up a beef,
For pea fed, and stall fed, play Purchase the thief[3]
With that and fat bacon, till grass beef come in
Thy folk shall look cheery when others look thin.
Set garden beans after St. Edmund the King,
The Moone in the Wane, whereon hangeth a thing.[4]

[1] Taking grazing sheep and cattle off growing grass lands that the hay may have time to grow long to harvest.

[2] This covers same difficulty, i.e., see that your waste bush land be kept well attended to so that it is safe grazing for your herded cattle, and your pastures in summer may be preserved for hay.

[3] Kill a Beast at Martlemas and hang up in cold larder, to save expense of further feeding in stall.

[4] The state of the moon continues to be important to the rural worker to-day. (My cook refused to kill a pig till the moon was suitable.—D.H.)

Feed swan and go make her up strongly a nest,
For fear of a flood good and high is the best.
Get Mole catcher cunningly mole for to kill,
And harrow and cast about every mole hill.[1]
Spend herring first and stock fish last,
For stock fish keeps good till Lent is past.[2]

MAY

So buck after barley, and after that wheat,
A peck to a rood (if the measure be great).
Good flax and good hemp for to have of her own
In May a good housewife will see it be sown.
Get into the hopyard, for now is the time
To teach Robin Hop up his pole how to climb.
Where houses be reeded (thatch), as houses have need,
Now pare off the moss and go beat in the reed.[3]
In May get a weed hook, a crotch and a glove,
And weed out such weeds as the corn doth not love.
Take heed to thy bees that be ready to swarm (pl. 41(a))
The loss thereof now is a crown's worth of harm.
Put calves on to grass in some meadow plot near
Where none of their mothers can see them or hear.
Get ready with thy fuel, made ready to set,
The sooner the easier cartage to get[4]
His fuel in Summer let Citizen buy,
Lest buying in Winter make purse for to cry!

JUNE

Let cart be well searched, without and within,
Well clouted (patched) and greased ere the harvest begin.
If meadows be forward, start mowing of some,

[1] Top-dressing.
[2] Stock fish is dried after salting, the other is preserved in brine.
[3] The Norfolk thatch of reed.
[4] Carts will be wanted for harvest later.

But only as much as can quickly be done,
Plough earlie, till 10 o'clock, then to thy Hay
In ploughing and carting so profit ye may.
Provide well thy tools, and have all things to hand
Lest work and the workmen unoccupied stand.
Wash sheep (it's done best where the water doth run)
And let him go cleanly and dry in the sun.
Then shear him—quite closely, at two days end
For the sooner the better his corps will amend.
Reward not thy sheep when you take off his coat
With cuts and raw patches as big as a groat!
Let not such ungentleness happen to thine,
Lest fly lay her eggs there and make poor sheep pine! (pl. 34).

JULY

Now pluck up thy flax, for thy maidens to spin,
First see it dried and then timely got in.
And mow up all buck wheat and after it's dry
House it up close out of danger to lie.
Get grist to the Mill, and have plenty in Store,
Lest Miller lack Water as may do more,[1]
Don't rend off, but cut off, broad bean with a knife
For hurting, the stalk of her vegetable life!
Gathering the lowest and leaving the top,
Shall teach thee a trick for to double thy crop!

HAY HARVEST BEGINS

Go muster thy servants, be Captain thyself,
Provide them with tools and with other like pelf.
Get bottles and wallets, keep field in the heat,
(pl. 37(a))
Fear of weather is much as the danger is great.[2]

[1] Water mills for grinding require a good strong stream.

[2] Leathern bottles and wallets were filled daily for each field worker; they rested and had their midday meal in the fields instead of returning to the farmhouse kitchen.

TRADE.

(a) A SHOEMAKER'S SHOP.

The man on the right cuts the leather; the paring knives and awl are the same as those in use to-day.

(b) FURRIERS' SHOP WITH CUSTOMERS.

(See Note on "Costume: Fur.")

TRADE.

(a) BAGMAKERS, SALESWOMAN AND CUSTOMERS.

(b) ROPEMAKERS.

Here it was also possible to buy tar and rot preventative.

WASHING, FLUTING AND STARCHING ELIZABETHAN RUFFS.

The workers are ridiculed as monkeys "aping" the fashions of the day!

A METAL-SMITH'S SHOP.

With workers at a leather-covered table, and a customer (or friend) at the window.

With tossing and raking and setting in cocks
Grass laid down in swathes becomes Hay for the Ox.

AUGUST

Corn Harvest Begins

Make sure of thy Reapers, get harvest in hand,
For corn that is ripe do but drop if it stand.
Be thankful to God for the harvest He's sent,
And be willing to save it with earnest intent.
Give out gloves to thy reapers if thistles be by,
And daily to loiterers have a good eye.
Lead the carts to the barn, and keep look to the weel
To "Hoy! Out!" sir Carter the Hog from the Wheel,
Lest greedie of feeding, and following cart,
It noieth (hurteth) or perisheth—spite of thy art.
Corn carried; let such as be poor, go and glean
And after, thy live stock, to mouth it up clean.
Then spare it for sprouting till Michaelmas past
To lengthen thy dairy no better thou hast.[1]
In harvest time, harvest folk, servants and all
Should make all together, good cheer in the Hall,
And fill out the black bowl of bleith in their song
O let them be merrie, all harvest time long!
Once ended, the harvest, let none be beguiled,
Pay all such, as did help thee, man woman and child.
Thus doing, with always such help as thou can
Thou winnest the praise of thy Labouring man.

Come home loud singing!
Come home corn bringing!

'Tis merrie in Hall—when beards wag all!

[1] Let the weeds and grass grow up through the stubble and use the field later as grazing ground for the milch cows.

SEPTEMBER

"Thresh seed and go fanning" September doth cry![1] (pl. 37 (c), 38).
Get plough to the field, and be sowing the eye;
As soon as the sowing is done, quickly hie
Some old Mother or boy that alarum can cry
And let them be armed with sling and with bow
To scare away pigeon and rook and the crow.
Fruit gathered too timely will waste in the wood,
Will shrink and be bitter and seldom taste good.
And fruit that is shaken and beat from the tree
With bruising in falling soon rotten will be.
The barberry, raspberry, gooseberry too,
Now look to be planted as other things do.
The gooseberry, raspberry, roses, all three,
With strawberries under, do timely agree.
Now *burn* up the bees that ye mind for to drive;
(*At Midsummer drive them but save them alive*)[2]
Now pluck up thy hemp and go beat out the seed,
And afterwards water it as ye see need.
But not in the river, lest cattle should drink,
And poison themselves, or harm people with stink.[3]

OCTOBER

Greens, sow in September, where time thou hast;
October for wheat sowing calleth us fast.
White wheat upon peas, vetch, doth grow as he should,
But fallow is best if we did as we would.

[1] Winnow out the best and heaviest grain for sowing and thus continually improve the strain.

[2] Quantity, not quality, makes the early beekeepers wasteful of stock; and lack of cheap sugar for winter feeding makes killing off necessary.

[3] Hemp *does* smell.

Where barley ye sow after rye, or else wheat[1]
If land be unlusty the crop is not great.
Still, crop after crop, many farmers do take,
And reap little profit for greediness' sake.
Sow acorns, ye owners who timber do love,
Sow haw and rye with them the better to prove
(If cattle or coney may enter the crop,
Young oak is in danger of losing his top!)
Though now, many acorns the porking do fat,
Not taken in season, they'll perish of that.[2]
Whatever thing dieth go bury and burn,
For tainting of ground or a worse ill turn.
Such pestilent smell of a carrionly thing,
To cattle and people great peril may bring.

NOVEMBER

Let hog once fat
Lose nothing of that
When acorns are gone
Hog thinneth anon.
Still fat up some
Till Shrovetide come.

Set garlick and pease,
St. Edmond to please.
When rain takes place,
To threshing apace.

Till March; thresh wheat
But as ye eat,
Lest baker forsake it,
And fustyness take it.
And no chaff in bin,
Makes horse look thin.

Lay straw to rot,
In watery plot.[3]
Rid chimney of soot,
From top to foot.

Get home with thy brakes[4] ere all summer be gone
For tethered up cattle to sit down upon.
To cover thy hovel, to brew and to bake,
And to lie on the flooring where cover ye make.

[1] An interesting illustration of Rotation of Crops—by practice and observation—the Science of soil and vetch parasites was not yet understood.

[2] Kill pigs when fatted on acorns.

[3] Any manure dressing was valuable.

[4] Loads of dried bracken—a good warm bedding still in use.

Now saw out thy timber for board and for pale,
To have it well seasoned and ready for sale.
Save slabs o' thy timber for stable and sty,
For horse and for hog the more cleanly to lie.[1]

DECEMBER

When frost will not suffer to dike nor to hedge,
Then get thee a heat with thy beetle[2] and wedge.
If frost do continue, take this for thy law,
The strawberries look to be covered in straw.
The knot and the border in garden so gay
Do crave the like service else die they away.
Yokes, forks and all such tools let bailiff spy out
And gather them in as he walketh about.
And after, at leisure let this be his hire,
To mend them and make them at home by the fire (pl. 35).
When pasture be gone, and the fields mire and wet[3]
Then stable thy plough beasts, and give them their meat
The better thou use them in place where they stand,
More strength shall they have for to plough up thy land.
Ere 'Xmas be past let thy horse be let blood,
For many a reason it doeth them good.
Go look to thy bees; if the hive appear light,[4]
Set water and honey with rosemary dight.
Set this in a dish full of sticks in the hive,
From danger of famine ye save them alive.
Both salt fish and dry fish (if any ye have),
Through shifting and drying from rotting do save.[5]
Good fruit in good plenty keeps well in a loft.
So make thee an orchard and cherish it oft.

[1] Wood flooring instead of earth.
[2] Split firewood—mallet and wedge.
[3] All implements were made on the farm by the labourers in winter.
[4] See September note on Bees.
[5] The damp Norfolk district shows in this note.

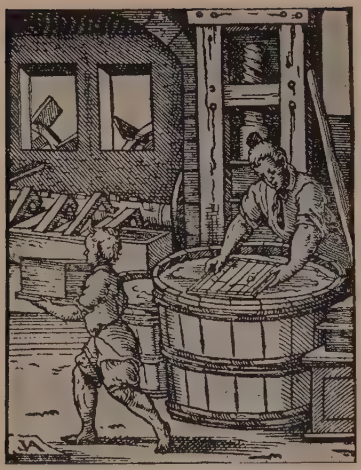
Trade and Industries.

(a) Fur Tailors at Work.

(b) A Wheelwright.

The new coaches advanced this trade.

(c) Leading Together the Small Pieces of Window Glass.



(a) Paper-making.

Note the water mill wheels outside the windows.

(b) Printing.

Typesetting, inking the type and setting on the paper.

(c) Bookbinding.

Sewing-press and backing-up boards, etc.

TRADE AND INDUSTRIES.

(a) BREWING.

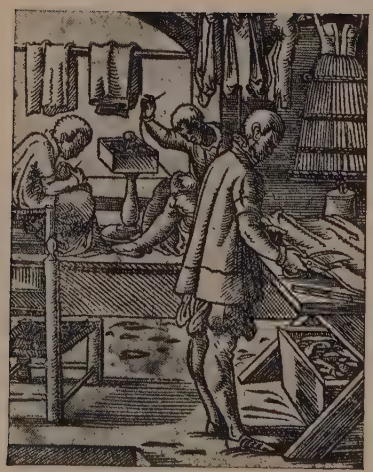
(b) MILLING.

The circular grindstones are boxed in and the flour pours out on the right.

(c) EMBROIDERY.

(a) Weaving Cloth.

(b) Shearing the Loose Nap from a Material that is to be Finished as a Smooth-faced Cloth.



(c) Tailors.

Note the weight hanging from the dress in the press on the right.

HARVEST COSTS.—Divide the profits of the harvest into ten parts and pay out: 1. Rent. 2. New seed. 3. Tithe to parson. 4. Harvest tools and extras. 5. Wages of plowright, carter and smith, etc. 6. Output into live stock. 7. Wages to Labourers. 8. Food. 9. Pay to thy wife for household goods. 10. Part use thyself and keep for thy children.

LABOURERS' WAGES.—Agricultural labourers were mostly hired by the year. A man able to sow, mow, thresh, make and thatch a rick, kill and dress a pig, sheep or calf—all expertly, 40s. a year, and 8s. for livery. Less expert workers, 16s. a year, 4s. clothes. A woman servant able to cook, bake, brew, make bread, malt and oversee other servants, 20s. a year, 6s. 8d. for livery. Less expert workers, 12s. a year, 4s. livery. A chief miller, 40s., shepherd, 20s.

SHEEP.—Large mixed farms were being turned into more profitable sheep walks. The sheep were comparatively small, varied to suit locality, and in many breeds the ewes had short straight horns. *All* sheep were to be *marked* by ear cuts or red raddle. *Chief diseases* were: —*Scab*, treated by broom or gorse water; or tar thinned down in goose or capon grease. *Foot Rot*, from wet undrained land. *Murrain*, a sort of foot and mouth disease, very infectious.[1] *Values* of fleece wool, 1500, 1s. 8d., 1551, 3s. 4d., 1529, 2s. 4d.

[1] It was realised that a beast could incubate this complaint 10 or 12 days before it showed.

A shepherd's outfit (pl. 37 (b)): tar-box, a crooked catching stick, a long narrow woven scarf (could be used as a sling to carry 2 or 3 lambs), a reed pipe, folded or wrought long-clappered bells for his bell-wether, shears. Shepherd dogs were skilfully trained to obey music calls and pipe notes.

CATTLE (pl. 40 (a)).—Milk products fetched a good price but required more labour than sheep. Oxen were still used for ploughing and draught.

> Calves likely, that come between 'Xmas and Lent,
> Let the Farm wife rear up, or else she repent,
> More stroked and made much of when aught it doth ail,
> More gentle ye make it, for yoke work or pail.
> From 'Xmas till May be well entered in,
> The cattle wax faint and look poorly and thin,
> But chiefly when prime grass at first doth appear
> Then most is the danger of all of the year.

(After the semi starvation of winter the cattle over-eat and get colic.)

In 1532 the prices of beef and pork were fixed at ½d. per lb. Mutton and veal at ¾d. per lb.

During some periods of agricultural unemployment the turning of general farms into sheep walks was forbidden by law—yet the prices fixed for beef products were discouragingly low; 1500, ox, 11s. 8d., 13s. or 8s., 1531, £1 6s. 8d.

DAIRY.—The plunge churn was still in use and wooden cream bowls. The women folk attended to all dairy

work. Butter was sold by the gallon or pound, if melted down to preserve it, by the bowl, barrel and firkin. Cheese varied according to the district and custom of making, rather than by any definitely studied recipe. Some cheese made up with herb flavourings may have been pale green, and the soft milk cheeses were also sold.

HERDING.—The common land was rough and in wooded districts herdsmen are warned against letting cattle strain themselves climbing trees! i.e., browsing on the green boughs. Sheep, goats, pigs, geese, were all "herded"—see 15th century.

POULTRY.—1505, Isleworth, 13 long hundred (i.e., 1,560 eggs) cost 10d. 1514, London, 14 long hundred cost 1s. 1565, Oxford, 2 long hundred cost 2s. 1582, Oxford, 1 long hundred cost 2s. 2d.

Geese were kept, ducks were not popular. Capons (i.e. gelded and fattened cocks) were kept and in 1500 cost 6d. each and hens 3d.—this was dear. Swans were bred for eating at 3s. or 5s. Some very special capons for a banquet for Henry VIII cost 2s. 4d. each and hens 1s. But all poultry prices vary tremendously. The feathers were sold separately to the upholsterers. Turkeys were rare, more popular for show than eating. Peacocks bred for the table cost in 1507, 2s. a pair, and in 1569, 13s. a pair. Common fowls, pea fowls, partridges, pheasants and other small birds abound above measure and it is truly a beautiful thing to behold one or two thousand swans upon the Thames, which are eaten like ducks

or geese. Nor do they dislike crows, rooks and jackdaws —and the raven may croak at his pleasure, there is even a penalty for destroying them—as they keep the streets clean of filth. The kites are so tame they will take bread (smeared with butter after the Flemish fashion!) out of the hands of little children.

INDUSTRIES.

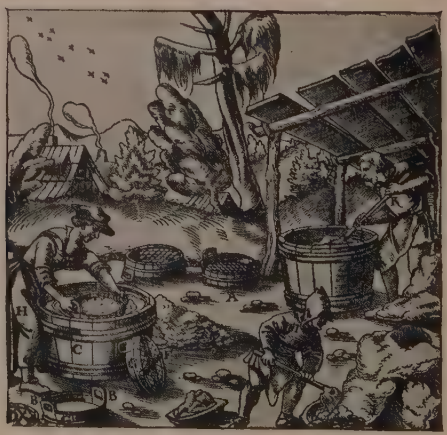
(a) MINING.

With ladders and pulleys and side audits for drainage wherever possible.

(b) VENTILATING SHAFTS OF A MINE.

The wind blowing across the top of the shaft on one side sucked up the air that was being blown down on the other.

(a) SMELTING ON STONE HEARTHS.



(b) WASHING ORE.

HOUSEHOLD REMOVALS.

(a) Miners at Work Underground with Candles Stuck Upright on Their Heads in a Dab of Clay.

(b) Building the Strong Framework of a Typical Timbered House.
The wall spaces are filled with hurdling and plaster-work. (See Note on Building.)

II

Amusements

AMUSEMENTS (CHILDREN'S GAMES, STUDENT'S GAMES, GAMBLING, ARCHERY, CROSS-BOW, HUNTING, HAWKING, TENNIS, PALLOWE, BOWLS, MUSIC, DRAMA, BULL AND BEAR-BAITING).—The love of sport was general. The *Schoole of Abuse* contains a pleasant invective against poets, pipes, players, jesters and such like *Caterpillars of the Commonwealth!*

CHILDREN'S GAMES (pl. 83 (b)).—Hoop and stick, skipping, follow the leader, "tournaments" with the "knights" riding pig-a-back, leap-frog, see-saw, hide and seek, blind man's buff, stilts, "shops," dolls, honeypots, "cheeses" (the Elizabethan full skirts made billowing curtseys), kites and whip tops.[1]

STUDENT'S GAMES.—"I had necessary money enough of my father but naught beyond, enough for archerie and golf, bow, arrow, clubs and balls, but not for a catchpull or tavern. Such was his fatherly wisdom. But I learn' it and used mickle well enough both hand and raquet, as

[1] We can hardly call it an amusement but must note Shakespeare's reference to the activity of the Parish "top" which was kept to exercise imprisoned parish labourers.

might serve for moderate and wholesome exercise." (Melville.)

GAMBLING.—The fashion for gambling pervaded all forms of amusement. We read of a card party where "Sir Christopher Hatton kindly put £1,000 of his own money at the disposal of his gambling guests and rated it at 12d. the £1 so that the amounts might appear larger."

ARCHERY.—Practice in archery is compulsory and there is a noteworthy transference from the feeling for feudal service in every man being ready to defend his own Church and State and definite practice is arranged for, after Church on Sunday morning. By Henry VIII's time no one over 24 years might shoot at a mark less than 220 yards away (pl. 27 (b)).

The planting and preservation of yew trees in church yards (yew is poisonous to cattle) is said to be connected with the early supply of bowstaves. This is a letter from a 16th century sailor-trader—"Also you shall understand there is plentie of Yew for Bow-staves, I caused 3 horse loads to be brought for us to know the truth. Your agent sends some for example."

CROSS-BOW (pl. 27 (b)).

It was upon a holiday
When shepherds, grooms, have leave to play,
I cast to go a-shooting!
Long wandering up and down the land,
With bow and bolts in either hand,
For birds in bushes tooting. *Colin Clout.*

Several elaborate forms of spring bow construction date from this century, but laws restricted their use and preserved the *long* bow's supremacy.

HUNTING (pl. 30 (a), was the great sport of the century, gradually superseding hawking—"that hunters shall go to heaven when they die! and live in this world more joyfully than any other men." Deer or hares were the game, foxes were vermin, and the hunt picnic in the woods was more joyous than the picture can show.

HAWKING is still a favourite amusement and requires legislation and preserving laws (pl. 33) "1558, hawking over growing corn, 40s. fine." Laws covered pheasants, partridges, woodcock, plovers, quails, herons, bustards, wigeon, etc., and were severe; £1 or a month's jail rewarded a night's poaching.

TENNIS.—"Ten of Lord Hertford's servants, Somerset men, in a square green court, before her Majestie's window, did hang up lines, squaring out the form of a tennis court, and making a cross line in the middle and in this tennise square, played, to the great liking of her highness."

PALLOWE (pre football).—"A strong and moving sport in the open fields, with a great ball of double leather filled with winde and driven to and fro, which actions must be learned by the eye and practice, not by the ear and reading." (Markham.)

BOWLS (pl. 30 (b)).—Remember the historic game of bowls that was peacefully finished by Drake before the

arrival of the Spanish Armada! and we find in Gosson's *School of Abuse* that "Common Bowling Alleys are proving mouths that eat up the credite of many idle citizens."

Music.—One of the chief joys of the century; the peasant folk had carols in churches and part songs in the fields and workshops. The improvising of delicate songs and verses was every gentleman's accomplishment. A long entry in Melville's diary tells how he "learned songs —par coeur—with great diversity of tunes," and another where he learned music of Alexander Smith . . . "who had been trained among the monks of the abbey and learned, of him, the Gam (Viol da Gamba?), plain song, and the treble of many psalms." Also "twa or three of our Condisciples played on the Virginals—our Regent had the Primalds in his chamber. It was" (sighs the minister) "a mercy God keep it me from great progress in fingering instruments! or therein had I never done any good otherwise."

Drama.—Very popular, and now relied more on subject matter and acting, than upon the elaborate stage effects attempted earlier (pl. 25).

The outside balconies and square courtyards of inns and houses saw Shakespeare's plays acted—and parties of players, made their livings, travelling up and down the country. As they followed clowns, jugglers, storytellers and other amusing "beggars," we marvel at the "Stage Influence" that could produce Henry VIII *during* the life-time of his own daughter! . . . but even Queen

A POTTERY.

A and C are perforated packing shelves, letting the heat arise and pass around the pots. G, on the right, is the fire hole for kilns H and H; on the left, a potter rotates a kick wheel.

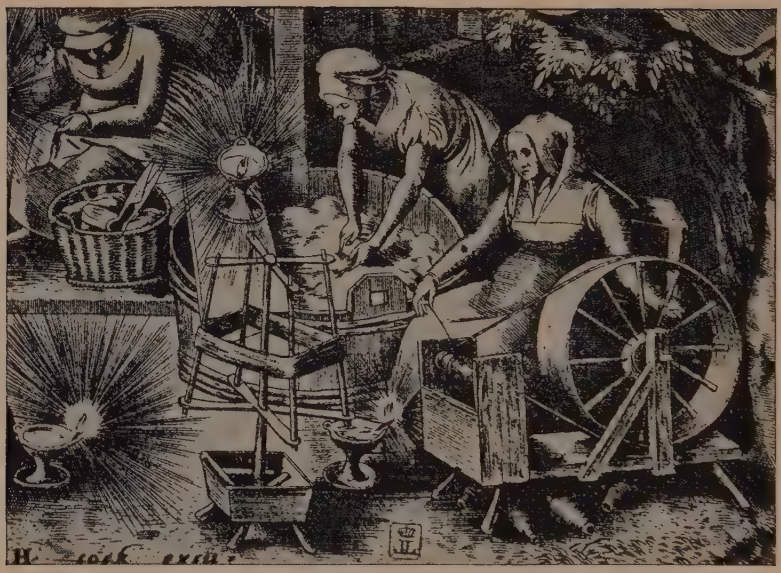
GLASS-BLOWING.

On the top right-hand side note a pedlar's pack for transport. (For a description of the window glass, see "Life and Work in the Fifteenth Century.")

Working People.

Women Washing, Stretching and Bleaching Cloth.

Working People.



(a) Wool Workers.

Washing, spinning, winding and sewing. Notice the first simple type of spinning wheel. The lamps are to do with the original subject of the picture.

(b) Scraping, Cleansing and Kneading Skins.

On the left washing and rinsing out casks.

Elizabeth's own commendation could not raise the actor's social status above that of "other vagabonds at large."

Bull and Bear-Baiting.—"Without the city are some theatres where actors represent daily tragedies and comedies to very numerous audiences. These plays are concluded with excellent music and dancing and the excessive applause of those present. There is still another 'theatre' were bears and bulls are fastened down and then worried by great bulldogs . . . it frequently happens they (the dogs) are killed—then fresh ones are supplied. To this entertainment there follows the whipping of a blinded bear—by 5 or 6 men standing around with whips . . . they beat him without mercy. . . .

"The queen herself visits these amusements and in the theatres, fruits, apples, pears and nuts are carried around to be sold, as well as ale and wine. . . ." (Hentzner.)

III

Education

EDUCATION (CHILDREN, COLLEGE, BOOKS, PRINTING, MAPS, TABLETS).—*The early record* full of old formal mediæval feeling (pl. 83 (a)).

Fly ever sloth and over much sleep
If in health of body thou wouldst thyself keep.
Downe from thy chamber then thou shalt goe,
Thy parents salute and thy familly also.
Thy hands see thou wash, and thy head comb.
And of thy rayment be torn no seam,
Afterwards set out for school:
In going thy way and passing the street,
Thy cap take off to salute those you meet,
And if thy way fortunately so doth fall,
Find time on thy way for thy fellows to call.
Thy master, beneign, salute with reverence,
Declaring thereby thy duty and obedience.
Go into the place you're appointed to sit.
Go quickly! and there thy satchel unknit (undo).
Thy books take out and thy lessons then learn
Humbly thyself behave and govern.
Experience doth teach and show to thee plain
That many to honour by learning attain.
That were by birth but simple and base.

When from the school ye shall take your way,
Go orderly then two by two in array.
Not using but scorning such foolish toys,
As are commonly used in these days of boys.
When thou art come where thy parents dwell,
Thy leave then take, bid thy fellows farewell.
Thy home then enter and in thy parents' presence
Humbly salute them with all reverence.

The second record describes a mother "who was exceddinglie belovit," and would "most lovingly and tenderlie" treat all "stray motherless bairns" who came to her. And the father who "when I was a babie would lay me doon upon my back and laugh at me, because I might not rise I was so fatt!

"About my 5th year the Great Buk (Bible) was put into my hands, but by 7, so little had I learnt that my Father put me with my brother (18 months older) to a kindsman, o' the Ministrie, to school, he was a guid, kynd learned man, had a very profitable form of resolving the authors. He taught grammatically. We learned the Rudiments of Latin Grammar, and French and the right pronunciation of that tongue. We then proceedit to the Syntax of Linacer, and Hunter's Nomenclatura, Cicero, Erastmus and Virgil, Horace. At this school there were a number of gentle honest men's bairns, from the country about, and we were well treated and taught, in letters, godliness and exercise of honest games. We had good air and fields to play in and were taught to handle the bow of archerie, the club of golf (pl. 26 (b)),

and the batons of fencing (pl. 29 (b)), also to run, leap and swim, always each having his match and antagonist for both lessons and play. *A happie and a golden time indeed.*"

College.—The new desire for learning packs the colleges with students, from the poverty-stricken clergyman's son to the sons of the new rich sea merchants. This description is by a contemporary admirer. "The students lead a monastic life" (this hardly coincides with the description of their behaviour!), "wear gowns ankle length, sometimes lined with fur and square caps. Doctors, masters of art and professors have each a distinguishing type of gown, and every student of considerable standing has a key to the college library. They are divided into three tables. 1st. The fellows table, where are admitted earls, barons, gentlemen, doctors and masters of art (but few of the latter). This is plentifully and more expensively served than the others. 2nd. Masters of arts, bachelors, some gentlemen, and eminent citizens. 3rd. For people of low condition.

"As soon as grace is said after the meals, all are at liberty to retire to their own chambers or walk in the college garden, there being none but has a delightful one.

"There are 15 colleges in London. *Cambridge* has had inns and halls for the convenient lodging of students since the Norman Conquest.

"*Oxford* is the glorious seminary of learning and wisdom whence religion, politeness and letters are abundantly dispersed to all parts of the kingdom." A course

AN ARMOURER'S SHOP.

War-like armour was now sometimes worn as a ceremonial dress. Note the shears on the left and the bellows on the right behind the forge fire.

(a) Two Farriers at Their Anvil.

(b) A Grindstone and Worker.

The tin of water is dripping on to the stone to keep it cold and wet; the tub of water is to cool the friction-heated steel.

A Market Hall and Merchant Accountant.

Packing and transporting of goods, bales of wool, cases and bundles of trade goods, must have employed many people.

(a) A Looking Glass Shop and Customers.

(b) A Barber's Shop.

Note the water reservoir above the shampooing basin, and towel warmer.

of Philosophy at St. Andrew's offered "all guid occasion of Godliness, learning, widsom, as much as was in the country at that time."

Melville also gives us this sketch of an "evily disposedit student. He sits in a nook out of my sight and strikes himself on face and nose till blood flows. He tears his book and wipes his nose on the leaves and draws the bluid athwart his face, and then, after the lessons, he runs away out of the college and complains he was 'misuseit creuvalie by *me!*" This evil doer is brought before the counsel of the college, where "the Principle argued never a whit." But let us draw a kindly veil several centuries thick over the "sending down!"

From Oxford and Cambridge and London come exciting records of quite fierce fighting between students and the townsfolk.

Books.—This century marks the change from manuscripts on skin to printed paper, much cheaper. The change had incalculable effects upon social life. The effect on trade was less—manuscript work had always been specialised, and chiefly in the hands of monks—(they had now other revenues and were later disestablished). But there are injunctions to sailors and traders to "find a sale for our parchment and velum for we have more than we can use now, and our workers require employment."

Printing.—*Material and Method.*—The paper (pl. 49 (b)), made from linen rag was white, the type copied and arranged to imitate the old manuscript work. The ink, a

slow drying compound of lampblack and grease, dense and penetrating. The printing at first was on one side of the paper only. The folding and sewing arranged to bring the blank sides together and fold to outer edge. The binding was heavy, of wood and leather, or velvet (pl. 49 (a)). After setting, the type was inked by leather buffs—the damp paper laid over this (study in the picture the spike edged frame), then all was placed under direct pressure (wooden screw) (pl. 49 (b)).

Illustrations when inserted among the type had to be cut and printed the same way and their line prints "belong" to this century as the coloured illuminations did to the last. Copper plates (also iron and zinc) were also engraved and used as illustrations—especially for portraits.

Maps (Voyage to N. America, 1580).—"Bring back (if thou findest one) an old printed booke, to see whether they had print there before it was devised in Europe as some write? Take with you a Mappe of England set out in fair colours, one of the biggest sort I mean, and also a mappe of London to make show of your citie. And let the river be drawn full of shippes of all sorts, to make the more show of your great trade and traffic in merchandize. And take Ortelius booke of maps, and a book of the attire of all nations. And if any man will lend you a new herball and such books as make show of plants, trees, fishes, fowls and beastes, it may be much delight, for if these things be different, though they may not see

them, yet to see these things in a shadow through a book will delight them. Take also a Booke of Rates that you may price all commodities therein specified. And rolls of Parchment for that we may sell without hurt to the realme, and it lieth in small room." (Parchment would be at a discount now; the new printing required paper.)

TABLETS.—Paper was still expensive, so children in school used slates and tablets or "boards made some deal hollow and either side filled full of wax, black, green, or red, to write thereon."

IV

Travel

TRAVEL (POST, HORSES, LETTERS, COACHES, MEMORY RHYME).—In England early in the century the dissolution of the monasteries made travel more difficult. It took years to replace these hostels by inns and post houses, and the breaking up of the larger feudal communities ended the free and lavish hospitality of the earlier centuries (pl. 71 (b), 74).

Pilgrimages decreased, so that many roads kept open and repaired by the devout, became impassable (this had disastrous effect upon cities like Canterbury whose importance was largely the religious matter of a shrine).

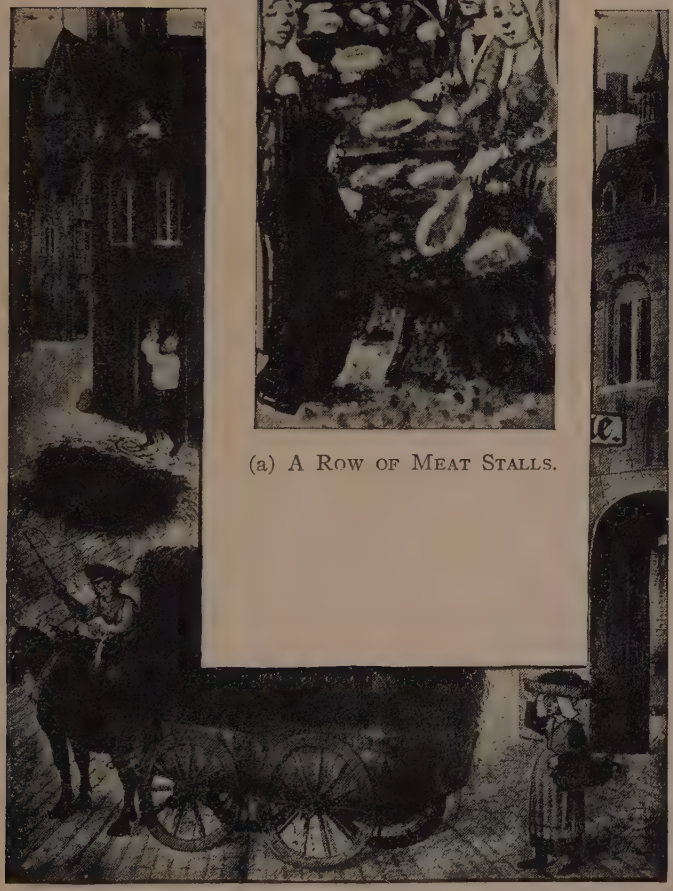
POST HORSES.—The commonest and quickest means of travel. We read that the bridles and saddles were light and the horses ran well.

LETTERS.—The way was clear, news travelled fast; "taking o' Stirling was at the Court of England in London within 48 hours, for 'twas done on Tuesday morning, and on Thursday, 'twas told to us by Bowes, and on Friday 'twas common in the mouths of all London."

COACHES.—Four-wheeled springless carriages now re-

TOWN LIFE.

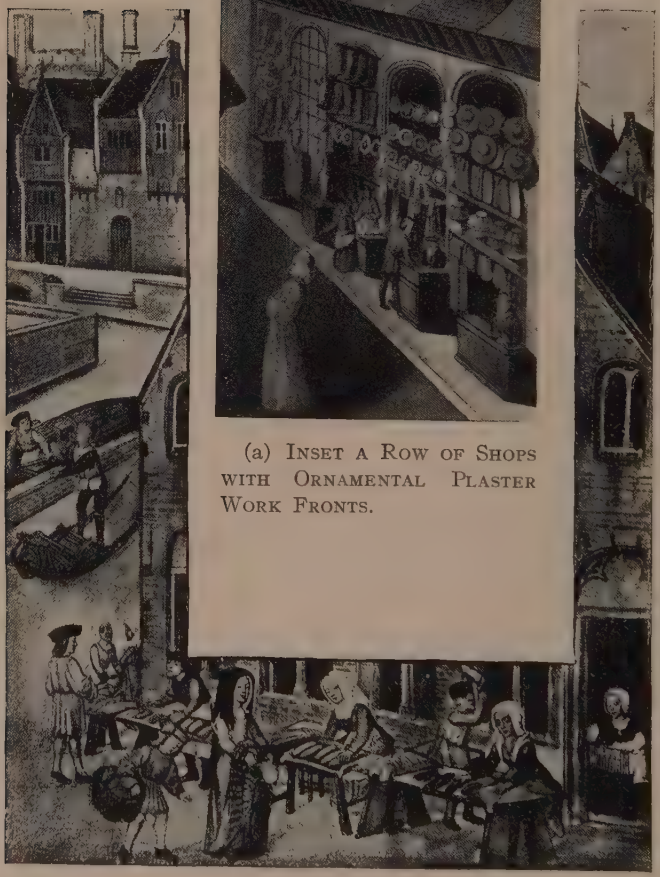
(a) A ROW OF MEAT STALLS.



(b) A HAY-WAGON UNLOADING INTO A STABLE LOFT.

Town Life.

(a) Inset a Row of Shops with Ornamental Plaster Work Fronts.



(b) A Transport Barge Unloading on to a Hand Barrow and a Row of Stalls.

(a) A Fowler Prepares to let off his Handgun at Wildfowl.

(b) A Barber Visiting a Customer.

A Crowded Shopping Centre.

place the horse litter and no odium is attached to riding in a cart or waggon (pl. 76).

Lines to be memorised by riders—and said before mounting:—

Purse, dagger, cloke, nightcap, kerchief, shoehorn, boget and shoes.
Spear, male, hode, halter, saddlecloth, spurs, hat, and a horse comb.
Bow, arrows, sword, buckler, horne, leash, gloves, string and thy bracer.
Pen, paper, ink, parchmente, reed wax, pommes, bokes thou remember.
Penknife, comb, thimble, needle, thread, pointe, lest thy girth breake.
Bodkin, knife, lyngel, give thy horse meate, see he be shoe'd well.
Make merry, sing and thou can, take heed to thy gear that thou lose none.

V

Cities

CITIES (LONDON, STREET-CLEANING, PLAGUE, COMET). —"The city is large and has extensive suburbs and a fort called The Tower. It is magnificently ornamented with public buildings and churches (of which there are over 120!). On the South is a stone bridge so covered with houses that it has the appearance of a continued street. Upon this is built a tower—on whose top the heads of such as have been executed for treason are placed on iron spikes—we counted above thirty."

The city walls are pierced by six gates:—

"*Ludgate* lately repaired by Queen Elizabeth.

"*Newgate* also a public prison.

"*Aldersgate* some think from the alder trees.

"*Cripplegate* from a hospital nearby.

"*Moorgate* opened on to a morass.

"*Bishopgate* (the German Merchants of the Haus Society were compacted to keep in repair).

"*Oldgate* the oldest and *Billingsgate* a quay for ships and market for fish."

STREET CLEANING.—Compared with other European

cities ours are reported "clean" for "the Franks love soap as much as scavengers," but the sanitary regulations are enlightening! The poorer houses were tightly packed together—the streets were narrow and bad and the drainage was by shallow open sewers. Every fresh outbreak of plague causes new laws against filth but they seem curative rather than preventative. One ingenious maker of garden fountains invented a water closet—a novelty! —elsewhere one reads of ditches 6 ft. deep of filth, and at times the smell from the slaughter houses grew really unbearable—and manure heaps impeded traffic.

In Exeter we read of "Scavengers to sweep the streets and pavements weekly, to supervise blood drainage from the slaughter houses, dung-hills and dangerous buildings, and encroachments upon the street, they are to keep tubs of water ready against fire (pl. 70) and (perhaps this is an attempt to interest the public and gain their connivance), they are to attend the Mayor to St. Peter's Church every Sunday with pomp and uniform."

Other cities made similar laws. In some places they are to "see that all wells and pumps be drawn 3 times weekly and at least 12 buckets of water thrown down the street cannels, and dung carts and public lime pits help to clear the filth."

Plague.—In all large cities outbreaks of plague continued with increased severity. Various laws involving white wands, corpse collecting carts, and St. Andrew's crosses are interesting also "from every infected house all

straw bedding and clothing was to be carried out at night and burnt in the public fields." No householder might turn an infected person out on to the streets. In 1556 during a plague in Edinburgh John Melville rides across the whole city and sees "not 3 persons abroad!" About the same date Aberdeen is "free on it" as "pleasit the guidness of God," and adopted rigid precautions, for they put 3 gallows upon the hill and if any householder of the town received any infected person or thing—"that householder should be hangit, or if a woman droonit"—one Spilzelaught was branded with a hot iron warping his left hand for concealing a case of plague among his children.

Comet.—In 1576 "appeared a terrible Comet" like to a "firey bizom"[1] "it continued for 6 weeks, and was used by the people to account for plagues, weather, and political propaganda quite impartially."

[1] Broom of twigs.

LARGE COUNTRY HOUSE.

A TYPICAL BRICK AND TIMBER DWELLING.

Large Country House.

The Old Thick Circular Fortress Towers on the Left Are Being Replaced by the Larger Windowed, New Dwelling House on the Right.

A Fire !

Buckets and tubs of water had to be kept ready in all large towns.

(a) Water Carriers.

Private springs for drinking water often necessitated carrying water some distance to the house.

(b) A Jolly Farmer's Wife Riding into Market.

(c) A Woman Going the Same Way With Poultry to Sell.

VI

Law

LAW (VAGABONDS, CHURCHWARDENS AND OVERSEERS, DISCHARGED SOLDIER, SEAFARING MAN, GIPSIES, TRIAL BY ORDEAL, REVISED LAWS, SANCTUARY RITES, JURORS, HOUSING PROBLEMS, PRAYER FOR LANDLORDS).—The number of vagabonds increases. Various causes are suggested, such as turning of mixed farm lands into sheep walks; the breaking up of the larger feudal estates, destruction of many monasteries. The change in religious feeling, and the gradual turning of charity into a civic institution is noticeable.

That CHURCHWARDENS AND OVERSEERS must meet together on Sunday afternoon after Divine Service, once every month, to consider some good course to be taken and arrange the Parish affairs, or by the state they will be fined 20s. for every default without lawful cause. Also they shall send in their accounts yearly, and give full reports of their office.

"Churchwardens and overseers shall take over from time to time two or more Justices of the Peace, for setting to work the children of all such persons within

their parish whose parents are not able to keep and maintain them. And to intent to provide emergency work the various authorities are to keep wool and hemp in hand." Almshouses are founded, as collective methods of dealing with unable persons. Charity was begged for in church and at all meetings; till it became a formal matter of public opinion "if any persons obstinately refuse to give weekly to the relief of the poor, the Bishop shall bind him to appear at the next sessions! . . . after exhorting"; they may *tax* him according to their good discretion; where one Parish has more poor than reasonable, the Justices of the Peace are to levy the tax on to other Counties. Nevertheless in spite of the Wardens and Justices, the Constables in many places suffer rogues to wander and beg, a "great scandall to the city, discourages the better sort to continue liberal contribution to the poor." Vagrants are to "go to where they were born and be dealt with there on pain of 3 days in the stocks on bread and water, save only children, the feeble or old; these are to be dealt with at the discretion of the authorities."

"Nevertheless every SOLDIER, being discharged or otherwise lawfully licensed to pass into his countree shall go freely."

"Every SEAFARING MAN landing from the sea not having enough money to last his journey home may go to the nearest Justice of the Peace where he lands, and telling him where his home is, and how long it will take

him to reach it, the Justice shall give him a writ for the same passage that shall save him from coming under the law of vagabonds on his way home."

GIPSIES.—In this century are first mentioned the gipsies or "gyptians; divers outlandish people calling themselves Egyptians who come into this realm, going about, from shire to shire, in company, by crafty means deceiving the people, by palmistry and fortune telling."

TRIAL BY ORDEAL.—Though trial by combat was disused, trial by ordeal varied from plunging the arm into boiling water and noting if it healed or festered,[1] to the ghastly rack or water torture (see witches).

REVISED LAWS.—Criminals "able to read" had been given special privileges—and were often lightly acquitted—but by the sixteenth century this accomplishment had become so common the law required revision.

THE RIGHTS OF SANCTUARY were mediæval laws, also revised to meet the new social conditions, but many curiously mediæval formalities remained, and we read of deportation persons standing out in the sea crying "Passage for the love of God."

Twelve JURORS OR ARBITRATORS—"6 to a side who after the case is propounded to them are shut up in a

[1] The idea was that evil in the mind would produce badness in the blood and that when worn out with pain a man would speak the truth. One victim remarked "that assuredly upon the rack he would scream out anything"—so if his *judges* would "tell him beforehand what they wanted said, it would save their time and his skin."

room without fire, water, or means of sitting down till they decide upon their verdict."

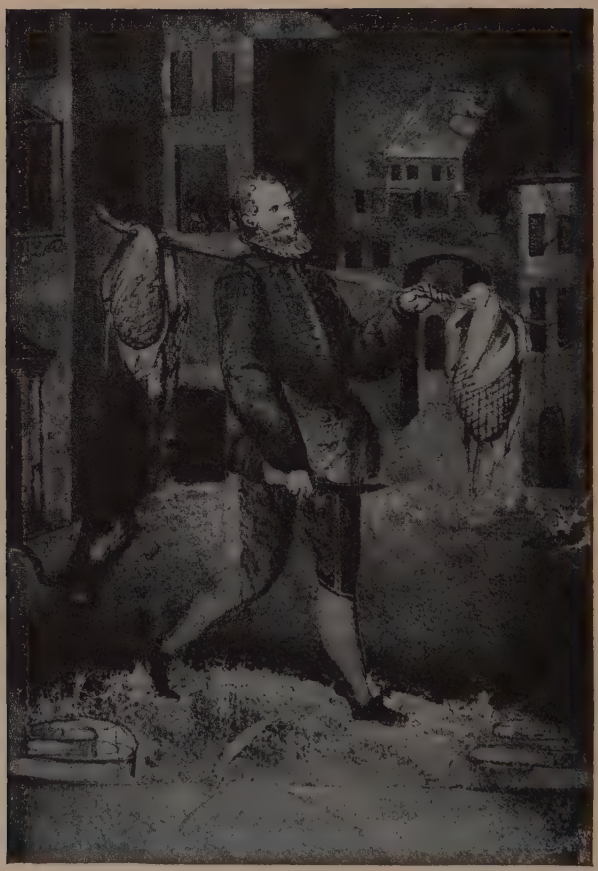
Housing Problems.—The shortage of houses to-day makes the similar situation during the sixteenth century particularly interesting. The breaking up of the huge feudal establishments, the change in agricultural conditions; growth of town life and the middle classes, were all causes. In 1514 the pulling down of houses, where done to turn tillage into pasture land, was prohibited. In 1550 the shortage produces overcrowded conditions and "only *one* family is to inhabit each cottage save in towns, cities, and sea coast districts," and in towns there was to be no evading of this law by *subdividing into tenements*, no inadequate cheap houses were to be built. In rural districts *no* further cottages were to be built unless they had 4 acres of land attached!

Prayer was read in all parish churches: "O Lord the earth is thine; send Thy Holy Spirit into the hearts of those that possess grounds, pastures, and dwelling places of the earth; that they, remembering they are thy tenants, may not stretch out the rents of their houses nor take unreasonable fines . . . but let out to others, that the inhabitants may both be able to pay their rents, and also honestly to live and nourish their families. Let them be contented with sufficient; not joining house to house, and land to land, to the impoverishment of others . . ."

Edward VI Liturgies.

Town Life.

A Countryman in Sturdy Country Clothing Selling Eggs.



Cat's Meat !

Look at the cats all around him.

A Winter Scene in a Country Town.

On the top left the church; on the right the old feudal castle falling into ruins. In the centre a stall under a tree, and behind men are building the framework of a new house. In front, pigs are being killed, eating stalls opened, carts unloaded. Children play on the ice.

QUARRY MEN.

It is the transport arrangements, of barrows, carts, wagons, roadways and wooden rails, that make this picture so interesting.

VII

Trade

TRADE. (EXTRACT FROM HYCLUTT, THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER, COMMODITIES, CLOTH TRADE, DYEING).—The following extracts epitomise the loyalty and enterprise of the Merchant Adventurers.

"To traders. Take with you only those things that be in perfection of goodness, that their goodness may make your commodities in credit in time to come; for false and sophisticate commodities shall draw you and your trade into contempt and ill opinion." Also traders were not only to consider gain but to remember such trades as lack work in England and try to find a vent (i.e., sale) for any goods whose manufacture would bring employment and riches to the workers at home.

THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER.—Is to remember he belongs to England and send back word of all he learns at every opportunity, so that "should you live or die, your *Country*, shall enjoy the thing you go for, and not lose the expense of sending you."

COMMODITIES taken when prospecting for trade and in hopes of discovering the N.W. Passage.—"Maps and

books. Glew we have a plenty and want a vent for it. Red Oker for Painters (we have great mines of it). Soape of both kinds. Aquavitæ. Conies skins thread. Copper spurs and hawk's bells (these will keep our workers employed). Seeds, lead iron, wire of iron and copper brimstone, tinder boxes, candles, a painted bellows (for that they may not have the use of them) a pot of cast iron and all manner of edge tools."

Commodities traded in Persia:—"Karsies, tin, cloth, copper, etc., and in return silk (raw), pepper, ginger, nutmegs, brimstone, allum, rice, galls, cloves and yew."

Cloth Note (pl. 50, 51), from a merchant trader in Russia. "Send 3 or 4 sets of London clothes as samples, let them be well and dressed cloth. Violets in graine, or reds, will be most worn (by the Russians) but other colours will away when they are seen, but send not the lighter cloths of women's weaving, for when it cometh to wear on the thread it renteth like paper—but send karsies, dozens, well thickened and close shut in the weaving and died into fine reds and scarlets." And again, "send such cloths as be lively to the sight, some blacks, some orange and tawney. Return with all materials and substances that they dye with in Russia or Persia, for England hath the best wool and cloth of the world, but . . ."

Dyeing.—In the price of cloth a fifth, sixth or seventh part riseth by colour and dyeing, therefore to devise a cheaper dyeing "were a great commodity to the realme

and a great treasure for time to come." "In Persia they have colouring of silks, learn that also. And the staining of linnen cloth," for that "hath been an old trade in England whereof some excellent cloths yet remaine but the art is lost and not to be found in the realme. If you find anile, procure the herb it is made of, either by seed or plant to carry to England."

VIII

Household

HOUSEHOLD. (MEALS AND MANNERS, VENETIAN AMBASSADOR'S REPORT, VOYAGE RATIONS, ENGLISH WINE, CHILDREN'S MEALS, BOARS' HEAD AND FURMENTI, THE CAT, THE DOG, ORCHARDS, GARDENS, LIGHTING, SOAP, MEDICINE, DRESS, GLOVES, SHOES, WATCHES, FURS, COURT DRESS OF QUEEN ELIZABETH) (pl. 8).—Fifteenth century practice is elaborate, by the use of the new fruits, roots and herbs: the methods remained practically unchanged. Venetian Ambassador report[1]:—

". . . They think no greater honour can be conferred than to invite others to eat with them and would sooner give 5 or 6 ducats to provide entertainment for a person, than a groat to assist him in any distress . . . they have a high reputation in Arms . . . yet when a war is raging they will seek for good eating and other comforts without thinking of the harm that might befall them."

ON VOYAGE sailors took dried and salt meat, cereals, dried herbs and parsnips, onions, etc., some fruit and a

[1] The Italians set the fashion for Europe in many ways.

(a) Coaches and Riders.

There was no longer any odium in riding "in a cart," as in mediæval times.

(b) An Army on the March, with Guns and Wagons, Horsemen and Foot Soldiers.

HENRY VIII (ON THE LARGE SHIP DIRECTLY ABOVE THE RIGHT HAND TOWER) EMBARKING FROM DOVER.

The original of this picture can be seen at Hampton Court, and gives a good idea of the advance in England's navy under Tudor encouragement.

TROOP SHIPS WRECKED OFF A FORTIFIED TOWN.

Great loss of life owing to the heavy armour and lack of extra "boats."

(a) Whaling.

The actual catching of a whale by small rowing boats was one of the bravest feats of the sea.

(b) Cutting up a Dead Whale.

few live animals—their bread would resemble the flat trencher loaves of fifteenth century.

English wine was harsh—so wine from Germany, France and Spain was imported—"besides which the common folk make beverages from wheat barley and oats. Few people keep wine in their own houses but buy it at a tavern and when they mean to drink a great deal they go to the tavern to do it—not only men but ladies of distinction!" (Venetian letter.)

Children at Meals (pl. 84 (a)).—"Our breakfast is bread and butter and fruit. To dinner we have greens or porrige. On fish days, bread and milk—or if fish be reasonable in price we have it fresh—if not salt fish, but well soaked, and beans and pease. Some drink small beer, and a few have wine well watered. After noone we have bread and raisons, almonds, apples, cherries. For supper, salad with salt, and oil and vinegar, boiled mutton with dry prunes, or roots and herbs. Or gallantine of minced meat, marvellous savoury! Sometimes we have roasted meat—and sometimes pancakes—and cheese and nuts. We have as much bread as we will, and other things sufficient for nourishment, but not for the filling of our bellies." Collected from *Melville*.

Two Recipes. "Boar's Head.—A hog pig is tough meat; but if the head be soaked and boiled in vinegar and water, and then baked (pl. 40 (c)) *wrapped* up inside a thick crust of flour and water, it will be soft and trulie a very good meat. Crack off the crust, pour over

red wine jelly, give hym a lemmon in his mouth, and split almond whiskers, and serve with spiced apple sauce and a fanfare of trumpets."

FURMENTI.—A farm-house delicacy. "Beat a lot of new wheat and remove the loosened husks, boil till soft and big, drain and put into new milk and eggs, salt a little, colour with saffron (if ye egges be pale) and stir over the fire till the custard thickens—serve in bowls with candy sugar or honey."

"THE CAT is a beast that seeth sharp and biteth sore and scratcheth right perilously! She is principal enemie of ratts and mice, and when she catcheth one she playeth therewith, afore she eateth it. She is glad in a warm place; she licketh her feet; and washeth therewith her face!" *Noble Life.*

Popular pets, though there are notes about their carrying infection and the evil of taking them to bed. Their colour "is diverse by reason of their diverse diet; but is most commonly grizzled; like congealed ice."

"THE DOG is an uncleanly beast that is light angry and gladly biteth strange dogges! He barketh much . . . but he knoweth his name, loveth his master, is easily learned many games, and at night he keepeth safe the house."

During the Plague we read that "All persons having house dogs, other than hounds, spaniels, mastiffs, necessary for the custody of their goods, should convey them out of the city, or cause them to be killed and buried in the common laystall." There were also the Shepherds'

dogs and various hunting hounds, and for further research—whole books on their breeds, characters and medical treatment.

ORCHARDS (pl. 18, 36 (b)).—A list of fruit trees from an ordinary farm orchard: gooseberries, currants, apricots, quinces, barberries, raspberries, cherries, vines, damsons, service trees, filberts, walnuts, wardens (an old apple still grown—it keeps well) and bay trees. The grafting of many fruits on to one tree was a "conceit" among gardeners in this century.

GARDENS.—This is the best century for English gardening, and John Parkinson's *Earthly Paradise* and Gerrard's *Herball* should be studied by everyone fond of gardens. Elizabethan sailors are warned, "bring with you the kernels of pears and apples and stones of stone fruit. Also seeds of strange herbs and flowers, for such seeds, coming from another part of the world, afar off, will delight the fansies of many."

Kitchen Garden.—Herbs and roots to boil or butter: beans, cabbages, carrots, gourds, parsnips. In this century is brought from America, the potato ("that sweet roote that far exceedeth our English parsnep!"), peas, turnips, beets and leeks.

Herbs for Salads.—Artichokes, cucumbers, cresses and lettuce, endive, radish.

Flavouring Herbs Savorie.—Angelica, borage, fennel, saffron, mustard seed, aniseed, sage, tarragon, thyme, mint and parsley.

Strewing Herbs to sweeten houses.—Bassil, balm, carmamel, fennel, hyssop, lavender, red mint, yellow iris leaves, cowslips, fetherfew, sweet briar, and violets.

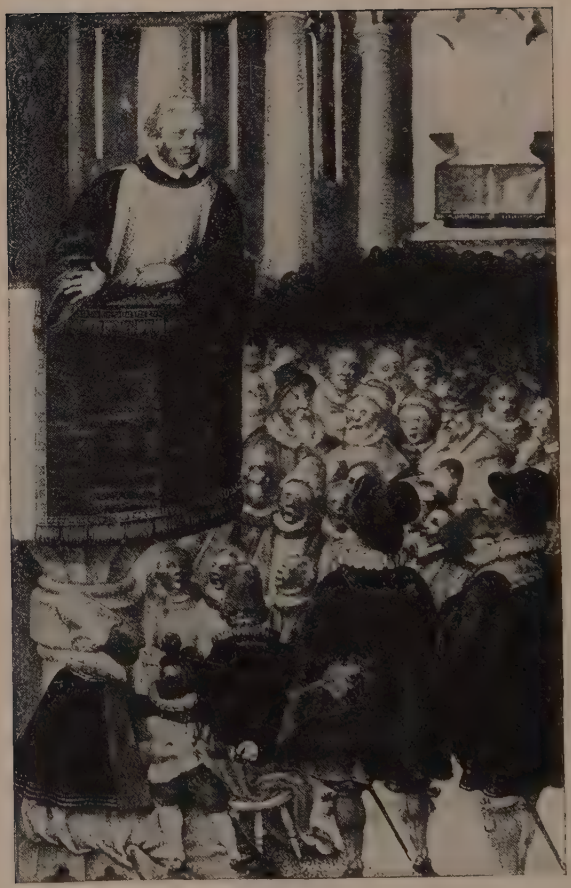
A few simple Medicine Herbs.—Aniseed, harts tongue fern, rhubarb, liquorice, saxifrage, cinquefoil, poppies, rue, valerian woodbine, stitchwort, hyssop, musk, sumach, foxglove, pennyroyal, catnip, liverwort, sorrell, chicory, tansy, violets and rosemary.

> The wholesome sage and lavender still gray,
> Ranke smelling rue, and cummin good for eyes:
> The roses reigning in the pride of May,
> Sharp hisop, good for green wounds remedies,
> Fair marigolds and bees-alluring thyme,
> Sweet marjoram and daysies in their prime,
> Cool violets and alpine growing still,
> Emballed balme and cheerful galingale,
> Dull poppie and drink-quickning setual,
> Veyne-healing verven, and head purging dill,
> Sound savorie and bazill, harti-hale,
> Fat colworts and comforting parsline,
> Colde lettuce and refreshing rosmarie,
> And whatso else of vertue, good or ill,
> Grew in this garden fetched from far away,
> Of everyone he takes and tastes at will.
>
> —Spencer's "Mviopotmos."

Flower Garden.—We can choose only a few of the commonest: gilliflowers, yellow and red, carnations, hollyhocks, roses, woodruff, marigolds, lilies, pansies, snapdragons, sops-in-wine, sweet williams, star of Jerusalem, stocks, nigella.

CELEBRATING MASS IN THE PRIVATE CHAPEL OF SOME GREAT LORD.

The two animals below are part of another picture from which this top piece was cut away.



PREACHING.

(a) Bishop in Pulpit.

(b) Baptising an Adult.

(c) Building a Church.

CHILDREN.

(a) A SMALL SCHOOL.

(b) SNOWBALLING.

CHILDREN.

(a) A CHILD.

The enormous butterfly, etc., is part of the surrounding illuminations.

(b) A WALKING CAGE.

Study the simple dress of the children.

HOLY COMMUNION AND BREAKFAST IN A HOSPITAL WARD.

The women on the left sew corpses into their shrouds.

In March or in April, from morning till night,
In sowing and setting good housewifes delight!
Through cunning with dibble, rake, mattock and spade,
By line and by level a garden is made . . .
Good housewives all summer will save their own seeds,
Against the next year, as occasion it needs.
One seed for another, to give or exchange,
With fellowly neighbour, it seemeth not strange.
So; save sawdust, and brick dust, and ashes so fine,
For an alley to walk in, with Neighbour of Thine.

—Adapted from Tusser.

Here is a more formal garden, made for Lord Burleigh the treasurer at Theobalds. "The garden had a moat, upon which one could boat among the shrubs, and labyrinths made (of cut trees) a fountain with white basin, and columns and pyramids of cut trees and wood all about the garden. There is a summer house full of white marble Roman emperors!" (pl. 18).

Wood.—In this century the supply of timber begins to fail. Large tracts of forest land are now reduced to open scrub and weedy common; especially near industrial centres. Sailors are continually on the look-out for new timber lands, and coal is used for smelting metals.

Lighting.—See fifteenth century.

Soap.—The remote country houses still made their own. And ladies made dainty scented soaps in their still rooms, but soap was now a commercial product. Bristol was noted for soap boiling.

The stiff Elizabethan ruffs needed careful work and

were stiffened with starch made yellow with saffron or onion skins—till a murderess was executed in just such a yellow ruff! which made the colour unpopular (pl. 46). "Lost in the wash," in 1500:

> Where may be packing
> Are many things lacking.

MEDICINE (pl. 85–90).—The typical healing of this century is by earthly herbs administered under direction of the heavenly bodies. Scurvy, on board the long voyage boats, demonstrates unmistakably the immediate value of green herbs and fresh fruit; and plagues have given much common sense in combating infection though little insight into underlying causes. A list taken from a small medicine chest: sena, mercury, agaricke, brown sugar, aniseeds, linnseeds, lettuce juice dried, pepper—all kinds —cloves, cinamon, mastick, copperas, licorish, myrr, cammomile, treacle, wax, turpentine, quick silver (4s. a lb.), alum, assoefaeta, aloes, jalap, bol ammoniach, borax, camphor, cantharides, opium (12s. a lb.), burgundie pitch, litharge of gold and silver, fragments of emeralds, saphire, topas, etc.[1]

Infection.—"Be careful how you lend medical instruments for should they be used on any sick of plague, poxe, measelles, ulcers, boils or other pestiferous disease

[1] *Saphir* stone infused in water maketh an eyewash. *The Christall* "which engendereth of a pure liquid, hardening slowly in the entrails of the earth" is good against dysentery.

—if they return to you *unwashed* then in less than an hour the disease will be upon your own familly." (*Charitable Physician.*)

Tools and Instruments.—List: Syringes and bladders, knives and basin for bleeding, sieves, linen cloth, pestle and mortar, spatuls, porphyry stone and rubbing mule, for making pastes. Rouler and knives for making pills, glasses for mixing powders, rasps of iron to grate down fruit concoctions, great iron pots for boiling and stewing, an iron spoon for lead preparations. Weights and measures and *timing glasses*[1] or clocks, refrigerator and still. There is also a list of large sharp knives, saws, hot pitch, various needles, splints for amputations, etc.

Heads Rheume (Cold-in-Head).—"Make pastles of mastick, gum, wax, oil, strong pepper, and pellitorie, and suck slowly."

Gargle for Sore Throat.—Barley water, vinegar and honey, *or* syrup of mulberries.

Burns.—Yellow wax and olive oil melted, and made soft with the beaten yolks of eggs, the cloths to be changed twice daily.

Poultices for Plurisie of linseed and fennel, put on hot.

Of Common Vomits.—A nauseous list!—Hot water and oil, warmish salted water and feathers—we can well believe "they shall not stay long upon the stomach!"

Dress.—A lady dressing, put on first a chemise, then

[1] Prayers are still used but they become "unsafe" time measures during the religious upheavals.

stockings gartered at the knee (of cloth or later knitted silk), then her corset. This was of leather, stiffly encasing her figure from the waist upwards; on either side above the hips were two semicircular side pieces sticking out at right angles to the bodice part, this corset was laced on. Next, probably, came a fitting bodice onto which could be tied the separate sleeves of the gown. Then came petticoats, cut full and pulled in by a drawer-string that bunched them up *over* the side projections of the corset. The last petticoat was the elaborate frontlet skirt, that showed when *the gown* was put on. This gown was cut open in front as the pictures show. The taunt belt or stomacher was put on last, and holding in the waist, tightly in at the back was pulled well down in front, and fastened securely, through the upper clothes on to the lowest part of the corset in front. This important adjustment of weight gives the stiff, rather stilted Elizabethan walk with free hips but immovable waist. The poorer country folk used softer corsets and had no side pieces, and thick wool hose, and the pictures show how simple their clothes were and how unlike the court "costumes" (pl. 6, 7).

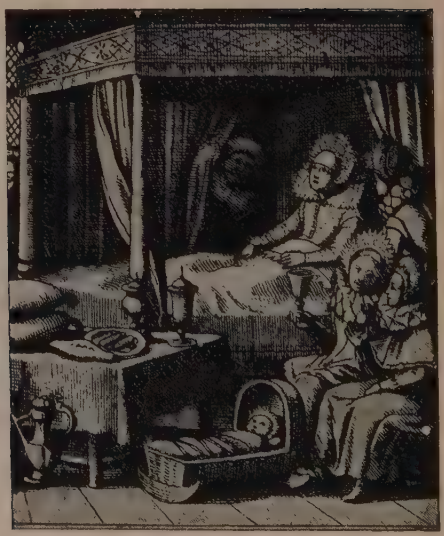
The Men wore under shirts and short pants and then the fitted jacket bodice to which their long close tights were tied by innumerable points (see fifteenth century). The short full breeches seem also to have had their lower borders tied up on to the waist, *before* the top fullness was adjusted; this conceals the lower band under the over-

(a) A Doctor at Work.

(b) Bleeding Some Rich Patient.

Note the furnishing, especially the curiously shaped barrel chair and stained glass windows.

(a) The Doctor Called in at Night Watches the Draught Take Effect. (Notes under *Medicine*.)



(b) The First Birthday Party.

Look at the "good luck" presents of bread, salt, etc., on the table.

SCENE AT THE DEATH BED.

Note the lawyer making the will (great expectations?).

CUTTING A MASTOID ABSCESS.

The barber-surgeon was often skilled in minor operations.

hanging fullness and puts all weight on to the waist line points. The coat jacket is extended below the waist and the lower skirt part covers this line of points completely. A later effect was the peascod doublet—a quaint affair.

GLOVES were charming and various. Sometimes two or three pairs were worn one above the other. Special gifts of lace edged, painted jewelled gloves are noted, also gloves for the plough boys and stone workers! and (by Andrew Boorde) gentlemen are advised to wear "gloves made of goat skin perfumed with Ambergreece" for winter warmth.

SHOES.—These can be studied in the pictures. They had characteristic square toes, solid heels and varied from high sea boots to a silk court slipper. Some of the widest at Henry VIII's court measure nearly 18 inches across the toes! (pl. 4).

POCKET WATCHES came in in 1564, but were not for ordinary folk till much later.

FURS.—Sent on first ambassage from Russia to Elizabeth. "Presents sent unto her Majesty were Sables in pairs for tippets"—and also 80 other pelts and rich furs. "For at that time princely ancient ornament of furres was yet in use, and great pitie it might not be renewed, because they be for our climate, wholesome, delicate, grave and comely, and better, at small cost to be preserved, than these new silks, shaggs and ragges."

QUEEN ELIZABETH (pl. 3, 5).—"The Queen was in

the 56th year of her age, very majestic, her face oblong, fair but wrinkled, her eyes small yet black and pleasant, her nose a little hooked, her lips narrow and her teeth black; she had in her ears two pearls with very rich drops; she wore false hair and that red, upon her head she had a small crown, her bosom was uncovered as all English ladies have it till they marry, and she had on a necklace of exceeding fine jewels.

"Her hands were small, her fingers long, her stature neither tall nor low, her air was stately and her manner of speaking mild and obliging. That day she was dressed in white silk bordered with pearls the size of beans and over it a mantle of black silk with silver threads, her train was very long, and the end borne by a marchioness, instead of a chain she had an oblong collar of gold and jewels."

IX

Ships

SHIPS. (COLONISING, NAVIGATION, SHIP-WRECK) (pl. 1, 2, 77–79).—The sixteenth century seaman was the nobleman, merchant adventurer, master mariner, soldier or statesman. Read for yourselves their own "logs" and descriptions "well and truly set down, by their own hands." They have a directness of thought and purpose: to love God, serve your country, hate the Spaniard; and these being combined into one set intent, come adventure thereby! and good fortune thereafter! So study their record; and in the glorious deep-sea faring of this century, remember the generations of strong coast line sailors, seawise in experience and tradition, who made the new navigation possible.

The old wars of the herring boats drove the Dutch over the very route of the Spanish Armada, and now the noble navigator, fresh from the Schools at Lagos, feels a salutary respect and fellowship with the sea-taught mariner. Also the seaman had his work to do *on land* adventuring, trading and fighting—and must defend his very life re-

turning home with his cargo. Every ship of this century was a man o' war.

COLONISING.—Study England's policy in these sapient notes. "If the Natives be too poor to buy our goods, consider their soil and conditions how by any possibility (and our help) they may enrich themselves, so as to have the wherewithal to buy our goods." *N. W. Passage.*

From *Nova Zembla:* "Note if the air be temperate, the soil yielding wood, water and grass, and the seas fish—so might we plant there the offals of our people—as the Portiguals do in Brazill—for if we have a colony (of English people) there they could be of service to our passing trade ships."

From the *N. E. America:* "Note if the land yield masts, pitch, tar and hemp and things for building a Navy—(to defend our new positions!).

"Always to newly found people offer friendship, also as your number is small, venture not the loss of any one man, but if you can, bring home one native, even if you leave one of your crew as hostage in exchange." (Compiled from Purchase and Hyclutt.)

NAVIGATION.—(Charting unknown waters). Instructions to navigators, 1588. Voyage of Discoverie beyond Nova Zembla.

"N. B. Seeke to amend the Plat (i.e., chart, map,) you have by many observations—and thus make the new.

THE TRAVELLING DENTIST WAS ALWAYS SURE OF WORK.

Note the shape of the jar under his table; it is an old Chinese drug pot design.

GRAPPLING AND BOARDING SHIPS.

A good example of the top heavy carving and ornament. (A very classical illustration.)

The Longbow Was Still in Use, and There Was Often Compulsory Archery Practice.

A Street Fight.

1. Observe the latitude in as many places as possible and note the place.
2. Set with your compass how the land doth lie from point to point using judgment for what lieth between each point.
3. Draw the biting in, of the land as well as the outlining points and headlands, and give them apt names at discretion. And mark the drawing, wether the land be high cliffs—low land, shady hills or whatsoever.
4. In passing, keep the lead going *sounding at least once every glasse* and note the depth and manner of grounding.
5. Observe the flowing, and ebbing and how the tides do set in every place, and what force the tide hath —as far as you can judge.
6. Use, as taught the instruments I send you for they aptly serve your purpose.
7. Take paper and ink and keep continual journal—daily; that all may be showed and read at your return.
8. Note as many things as you can learn from report of the peoples wheresoever you be.
9. Diligently observing these orders 'twill be easy for you to make a plat and description of your voyage. So shall your notes be the sufficient answer looked to from your hands.[1]

Thus God prosper your voyage.—*Amen.* (Hyclutt.)

[1] It is from their records and descriptions we quote.

ADVENTURE.—A typical ship-wreck note from among many.—"It pleased God to spare us our tools else had we been there to this day! But with tools we went roundley about the cutting down of trees, and built us a small ship. We caulked the seams and covered them with lime and oil of tortoise fat put on hot." They make two wooden chests to hold rainwater and take 13 live tortoises aboard for food and so escape to Newfoundland.

Here also the prototype of Defoe's Crusoe in a simple English tailor who had "made himself 2 suits of goat skin hairy side outwards!" but the joy of his rescue makes him "distracted in his wits" so that he dies upon rescue.

X

Church

CHURCH. (EARLY MEDIÆVAL RHYME, LATE LETTER TO FOUNDER OF CHARTER HOUSE SCHOOL, ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL) (pl. 80–82).—The Religious upheavals of this century are beyond the scope of these notes and it is difficult to realise their effect upon the ordinary worker. For centuries the church had formed the centre of active parish life. The changes must affect everybody—but in what way? We can only recommend your studying individual cases and realising their variety.

Imagine yourself a country peasant, born and bred on abbey lands—perhaps your own cousin a lay brother—so that the outer workings (good or bad) of the estate were known to you—and then to see the very church you felt specially protected by God himself, laid waste—the whole order of things ended—and remember you could not read or write and had no knowledge of other religions; other revolutions. The effect must have been numbing.

Then: nothing happened! summer past, winter came, you used two wooden angels to boil the pork—there was no priest to tell you what God would say about it. The

fruit promised well—to-morrow you would go and see if the church wardens could find you some work.

We will give two contemporary notes and refer readers to our list of source books.

A Country Church.

> In the Church, comely thyself do behave,
> In visage soberly, thy countenance grave;
> While thou be there talk of no matter,
> Nor one to another whisper and chatter,
> Reverently thyself order alway
> When to the Church thou comest to pray.

A letter to the founder of Charter House School: "Old friend . . . be a benefactor to Bath church; for alms during ones life-time are as a light carried before one . . . the nave and aisles are finished by Mr. Billett; the lead promised by Bishop Montague, the timber by various Earls and Nobles. There lacks but money for workmanship" . . . the writer closes with an invitation —as "the baths would strengthen your sinews and the alms comfort your soul"—this is from the end of the century. See also notes on church wardens under Vagabonds.

A Parish Clergyman—the stipend was but £80, but God moved the peoples heart to make it 400 marks, and several citizens undertake to build his house giving labour and land . . . but "the bulk of the work had never been perfect, had I not done it myself."—*Melville.*

Besieging a City, with Cannon and Scaling Ladders.

UNDERMINING THE WALLS.

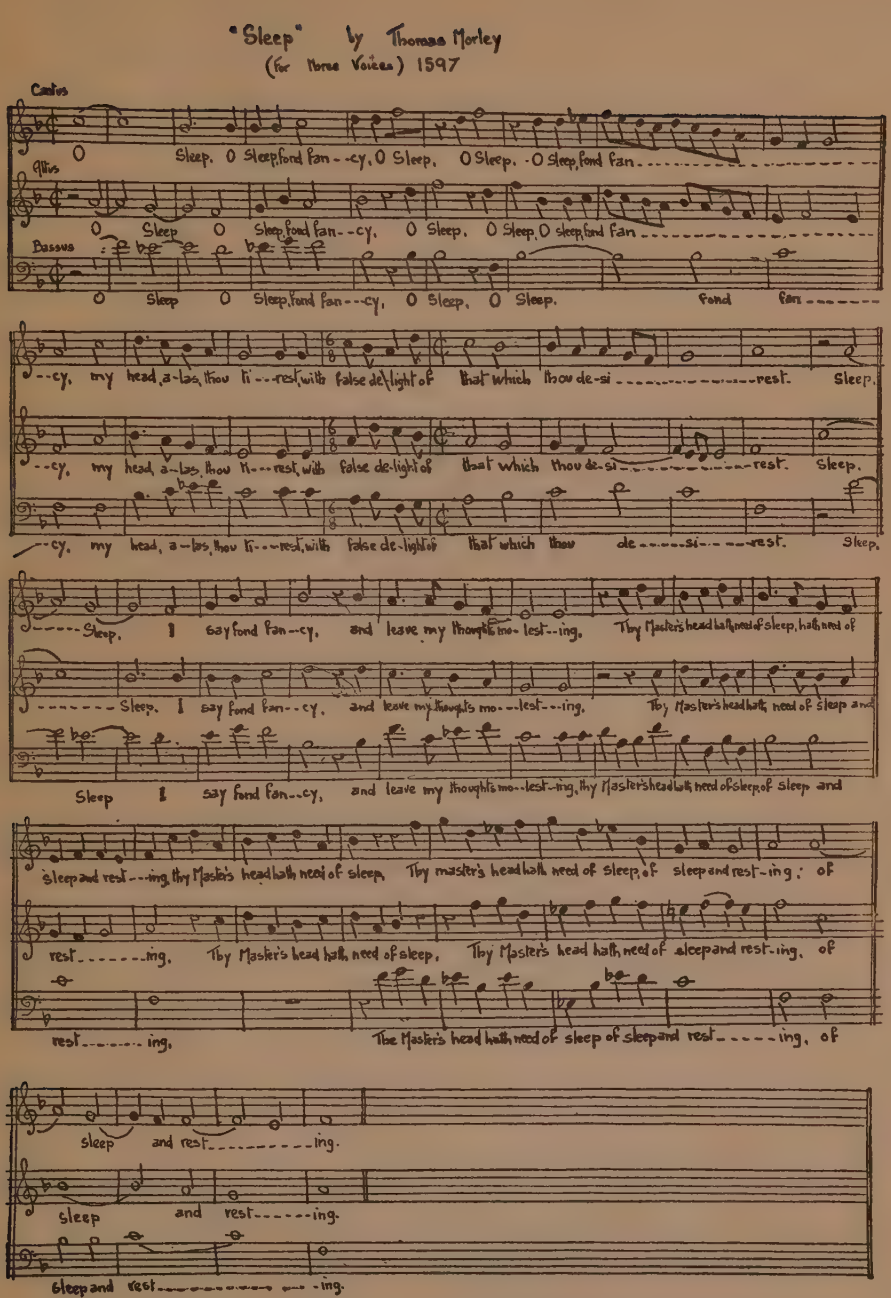
Soldiers Ransacking a Village; They Force Doors and Shutters and Drag the Helpless Peasants into the Snow.

Painted to show the "Massacre of the Innocents," by P. Bureghel or an imitator.

"ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL affords support to a bishop, dean, precentor, treasurer, 4 archdeacons, 29 prebendaries and many others. Its roof, as those of most others in England, and the adjoining steeple is covered with lead."

OUTLINE HISTORICAL CHART, 1500-1600

Date	Rulers of England	Rulers of France	Rulers of Spain	Chief Political Events	Important People (*in order of Dates of Birth*)	A Few Notable Buildings.
1500	Henry VII	Louis XII	Ferdinand & Isabella	. . . . .	*William Grocyn*, 1446?-1519. English scholar.	*East Bargham Manor-House, Norfolk*, 1500-1528.
1501	. . .	. . .	. . .	Marriage of Arthur and Catherine of Aragon.	*Erasmus*, 1466?-1536. Dutch scholar.	
1502	. . .	. . .	. . .	Marriage of Margaret and James IV of Scotland.	*Dean Colet*, 1467?-1519. English Educationist.	*Nonsuch, Esher, Surrey*, and *Kirby Hall, Northamptonshire*, 1510-15
1504	. . .	. . .	Philip I	. . . . .	*Thomas Wolsey*, 1471-1530. English Cardinal and statesman.	
					Albrecht Durer, 1471-1528. German Painter and Engraver.	
1509	Henry VIII	. . .	. . .	. . . . .	*Nikolas Copernicus*, 1473-1543 Polish Astronomer.	*Sutton Place, Surrey*, 1523-5.
					Michelangelo, 1475-1564. Florentine Painter and Sculptor.	
1515	. . .	Francis I	. . .	. . . . .	*William Tyndale*, 1477-1536. English translator of New Testament.	*Ford's Hospital, Coventry*, 1529.
1516	. . .	. . .	Charles V	. . . . .		
1517	. . .	. . .	. . .	Luther broke away from the Church	*Sir Thomas More*, 1480-1535. English Chancellor and Author.	*Hengrave Hall, Suffolk*, 1538.
1520	. . .	. . .	. . .	Field of the Cloth of Gold.	*Martin Luther*, 1483-1546. German Reformer.	*Lacock Abbey, Wilts. C.* 1540-1553.
1528	. . .	. . .	. . .	John Calvin began to preach.	*Stephen Gardiner*, 1483-1555. English Bishop and Chancellor.	
1534	. . .	. . .	. . .	Act of Supremacy.	*Andrea del Sarto*, 1486-1531. Florentine Painter.	*Moreton Old Hall, Cheshire*, 1559-1602.
1536	. . .	. . .	. . .	Act of Suppression of Monasteries. Pilgrimage of Grace.	*Thomas Cranmer*, 1489-1556. English Protestant Archbishop.	
1546	. . .	. . .	. . .	Death of Luther.	*Thomas Cromwell*, 1490?-1540. English Statesman.	*Middle Temple Hall*, 1574.
1547	Edward VI	Henri II	. . .	Battle of Pinkie.	*Paracelsus*, 1490?-1541. German Physician.	
1549	. . .	. . .	. . .	Ket's Rebellion.	*Hugh Latimer*, 1490?-1555. English Protestant Bishop.	*Montacute, Somerset*, 1580.
1552	. . .	. . .	. . .	2nd. Book of Common Prayer.	*Hans Holbein*, 1497-1543 German Painter.	*Burghley House, Stamford*, 1577-87.
1553	Mary	. . .	. . .	. . . . .	*Reginald Pole*, 1500-1558. English Cardinal.	
1554	. . .	. . .	Philip II	. . . . .	*Nicholas Ridley*, 1500?-1555. English Protestant Bishop.	*Wollaton Hall, Nottinghamshire*, 1580-8.
1558	Elizabeth	. . .	. . .	Loss of Calais by English.	*Sir Thomas Wyatt*, 1503-1542. English poet and statesman.	
1559	. . .	Francis II	. . .	Act of Uniformity.	*John Calvin*, 1509-1564, Swiss Reformer.	*Cambridge: Queen's College*, 1589. *St. John's College*, 1598.
1560	. . .	Charles IX	. . .	. . . . .	*Roger Ascham*, 1515?-1568. English scholar.	
					Martin Frobisher, d. 1594. English Navigator.	
1572	. . .	. . .	. . .	Massacre of St. Bartholomew	*Palestrina*, 1526-1594. Italian Musical Composer.	*Doddington Hall, Lincolnshire*, 1596.
1574	. . .	Henri III	. . .	. . . . .	*Peter Bruegel*, 1530?-1569. Flemish painter.	
1577	. . .	. . .	. . .	Beginning of Drake's voyage round the world	*Earl of Leicester*, 1532-1588. English Courtier.	
					Sir John Hawkins. 1532-1595. English Admiral.	
1580	. . .	. . .	. . .	Drake's return	*Lady Jane Grey*, 1537-1554. England's Nine Days' Queen	
1587	. . .	. . .	. . .	Execution of Mary, Queen of Scots.	*William Byrd*, 1543-1623. English Musical Composer.	
1588	. . .	. . .	. . .	Defeat of Spanish Armada	*Sir Francis Drake*, 1545-1596. English Admiral.	
1589	. . .	Henry IV	. . .	. . . . .	*Sir Walter Raleigh*, 1552-1618. English Navigator and Author.	
					Edmund Spenser, 1552-1599. English Poet.	
					Sir Philip Sidney, 1554-1586. English Soldier and Author.	
					Thomas Morley, 1557-1603. English Musical Composer.	
1598	. . .	. . .	Philip III	Edict of Nantes	*Francis Bacon*, 1561-1626. English Chancellor and Author.	
1600	. . .	. . .	. . .	Foundation of East India Company	*Christopher Marlowe*, 1563-1593. English Dramatist.	
					William Shakespeare, 1564-1616 English Dramatist and Poet.	
					Jan Bruegel, 1568-1625. Flemish Painter.	
					Ben Jonson, 1573-1637. English Dramatist.	


"Sleep" by Thomas Morley
(for three Voices) 1597
Cantus
O Sleep. O Sleep, fond fan--cy, O Sleep. O Sleep. O Sleep, fond fan
Altus
O Sleep O Sleep, fond fan--cy. O Sleep. O Sleep, O sleep, fond fan
Bassus
O Sleep O Sleep, fond fan---cy, O Sleep. O Sleep. fond fan
--cy, my head, a-las, thou ti---rest, with false de-light of that which thou de-si----rest. Sleep.
--cy, my head, a-las, thou ti---rest, with false de-light of that which thou de-si----rest. Sleep.
--cy, my head, a-las, thou ti---rest, with false de-light of that which thou de-----si---rest. Sleep.
----Sleep. I say fond fan--cy, and leave my thoughts mo--lest--ing. Thy Master's head hath need of sleep, hath need of
----Sleep. I say fond fan--cy, and leave my thoughts mo--lest--ing. Thy Master's head hath need of sleep and
Sleep I say fond fan--cy, and leave my thoughts mo--lest-ing, thy Master's head hath need of sleep, of sleep and
sleep and rest---ing, thy Master's head hath need of sleep. Thy master's head hath need of sleep, of sleep and rest-ing; of
rest-----ing. Thy Master's head hath need of sleep. Thy Master's head hath need of sleep and rest-ing, of
rest-----ing. The Master's head hath need of sleep of sleep and rest-----ing, of
sleep and rest----------ing.
sleep and rest------ing.
sleep and rest---------ing.

A TYPICAL 16TH CENTURY SONG, ARRANGED FOR THREE VOICES

Model School
914.2 H25
Hartley v.4
AUTHOR
Life and work of the people
TITLE
of England
Model School
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H25
v.4